## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

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#### CONSUMER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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MEETING

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FRIDAY

NOVEMBER 19, 2004

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The Fall Meeting convened in the Commission Meeting Room, 445 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20554, at 9:00 a.m., Shirley L. Rooker, Chair, presiding.

#### PRESENT:

SHIRLEY L. ROOKER Call for Action

CHRIS BAKER AARP

DEBRA BERLYNConsumer Policy Consulting

CLAYTON BOWEN National Association of State

Relay Administration

DAVID BRUGGER Consulting
DIANE BURSTEIN National Cable

Telecommunications Association

ANNETTE CLECKNER MCI

JIM CONRAN Consumers First, Inc.

CINDY COX Bell South

MICHAEL DELCASINO AT&T Corporation

MIKE DUKE

ANNE GIRARD Hamilton Telephone Company, dba

Hamilton Relay Service

LARRY GOLDBERG Media Access Group, WGBH

JOSEPH GORDON League for the Hard of Hearing

SUSAN GRANT National Consumers League

VERNON R. JAMES San Carlos Apache Telecommunications Utility, Inc.

JEFF KRAMER Verizon

REBECCA LADEW

SCOTT MARSHALL CAC Designated Federal Officer

SUSAN PALMER-MAZRUI Cingular Wireless

DAVID POEHLMAN American Council of the Blind

MARK PRANGER

JOY RAGSDALE National Association of State

Utility Consumer Advocates

VALERIE SCHULTENAB

EUGENE SEAGRIFF Telecommunications Industry

Association

DONALD SNOOPHometown Online

BYRON ST. CLAIR National Translator Association
JOHN F. STENSGAR Affiliated Tribes of Northwest

Indians Economic Development

Corp.

CLAUDE STOUTDeaf and Hard of Hearing

Consumer Action Network

LINDA WEST

ANDREA WILLIAMS Cellular Telecommunications &

Internet Association (CTIA)

PRESENTERS:

DAVID KITZMILLER FCC Webmaster

K. DANE SNOWDEN Chief, Consumer & Governmental

Affairs Bureau

# A-G-E-N-D-A

Welcome and Call to Order, Shirley L. Rooker, CAC4
Meeting Logistics, Scott Marshall, CAC Designated Federal Officer, Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau (CGB)
Introduction of the Chairman and Commissioners, K. Dane Snowden, Chief, CGB
A Look Back and a Look Ahead, K. Dane Snowden, Chief, CGB
Accessibility in Broadband Content, Larry Goldberg, WGBH
Presentation: Wireless Solutions for People who are blind or visually impaired, Andrea Williams, CTIA
Presentation: Navigating and Linking to the FCC Website, David Kitzmiller, FCC Webmaster 97
Report & Recommendations of the Competition Policy Working Group, Debra Berlyn, Chairperson 126
Report of Consumer Complaints, Outreach, Education and Participation Working Group, Joy Ragsdale, Chairperson
Report & Recommendations of Homeland Security Working Group, Mike Duke, Chairperson
Report & Recommendations of Broadband DTV Working Group, Larry Goldberg, Chairperson
Comments from the Public, Wrap-Up
Adiournment

#### P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

9:06 a.m.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: It's great to have you here in Washington on this fall afternoon. I'm Shirley Rooker. I'm Chair of the CAC and I run Call for Action. Having said that, I would like for us, if we could get everybody at the table, to go around the table and introduce ourselves.

I have to say on a personal note I am so delighted to see Rebecca here. She has had quite an ordeal but she is on the road to recovery. In a couple more weeks she's really going to be out there doing everything. Rebecca, it is wonderful to see you. Why don't we start at the other end with Jim Conran. I want to make sure he's awake down there.

MR. CONRAN: I'm awake, Shirley.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Good morning.

MR. CONRAN: Good morning. I'm Jim Conran. I'm from Arinda, California which is near San Francisco and I'm with Consumers First.

MR. BAKER: Hi. I'm Chris Baker with AARP.

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1	MR. DELCASINO: Mike DelCasino, AT&T.
2	MR. PRANGER: Mark Pranger, Rogers State
3	University.
4	MS. GIRARD: I'm Anne Girard with Hamilton
5	Relay here on behalf of Dixie Ziegler.
6	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Welcome, Anne.
7	MS. GIRARD: Thank you.
8	MR. SNOOP: I'm Don Snoop from Hometown
9	Online.
0	MR. BOWEN: Good morning. I'm Clay Bowen
1	representing the National Association of State Relay
2	Administration. Brenda Kelly-Frey, who is usually
3	here in this seat, sends her regards. She's actually
4	suffering from a broken ankle but probably she's
5	listening right now.
6	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Hey, Brenda. Hope
7	you're doing better.
8	MS. SCHULTE: Valerie Schulte, National
9	Association of Broadcasters.
0	MS. LADEW: I'm Rebecca Ladew and I
1	represent the STS Relay. Speech Relay, that is.
2	Thank you, Shirley, for that nice introduction.

2	MS. WEST: I'm Linda West. I represent
3	native American and rural American issues.
4	MR. STOUT: Hi. I'm Claude Stout from
5	Telecommunications for the Deaf, Incorporated, but
6	today I am represent Deaf and Hard of Hearing Consumer
7	Advocacy Network. It's good to see you all today.
8	Thank you.
9	MS. WILLIAMS: Hi. I'm Andrea Williams.
10	I'm Assistant General Counsel with the Cellular
11	Telecommunications and Internet Association, better
12	known as CTIA.
13	MR. DUKE: I'm Mike Duke. I'm the
14	Director of Radio Reading Service in Mississippi
15	representing people who are blind and have low vision.
16	Also representing Amateur Radio Operators.
17	MR. GORDON: Good morning. I'm Joe Gordon
18	for League for the Heard of Hearing People.
19	MR. GOLDBERG: I'm Larry Goldberg, the
20	Director of the Media Access Group at WGBH in Boston.
21	MS. RAGSDALE: Good morning. I'm Joy
22	Ragsdale with the National Association of State
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CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Linda.

1	Utility Consumer Advocates.
2	MR. KRAMER: Good morning. I'm Jeff
3	Kramer with Verizon sitting in for Rich Ellis this
4	morning.
5	MR. BRUGGER: David Brugger, Brugger
6	Consulting.
7	MS. GRANT: Good morning. I'm Susan Grant
8	from the National Consumers League.
9	MR. ST. CLAIR: I'm Bryon St. Clair from
10	the National Translator Association. Our concern is
11	getting free over-the-air time and radio signals in
12	the rural areas.
13	MR. POEHLMAN: I'm David Poehlman. Good
14	morning everyone. I'm with the American Council of
15	the Blind.
16	MR. HOOVER: Good morning. I'm David
17	Hoover with the National Cable Telecommunications
18	Association. I'm sitting in for Diane Burstein who
19	will be joining us later this morning.
20	MS. MAZRUI: Good morning. I'm Susan
21	Mazrui from Cingular Wireless.
22	MR. MARSHALL: I'm Scott Marshall with the

1	FCC and I guess I need to write my name down here two
2	times.
3	MR. STENSGAR: My name is John Stensgar
4	and I'm an elected member of the Government Business
5	Council and I'm representing the Affiliated Tribes of
6	Northwest Indians.
7	MS. BERLYN: Good morning. Debra Berlyn
8	with Consumer Policy Consulting.
9	MS. COX: Good morning. I'm Cindy Cox.
10	I'm with Bell South.
11	MR. SEAGRIFF: I'm Eugene Seagriff
12	representing the Telecommunications Industry
13	Association.
14	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you all. We
15	especially welcome Counsel Stensgar who is replacing
16	Cheryl Williams on our committee and we are delighted
17	to have him with us. Just to note, Rich Ellis, as you
18	probably know, had hip replacement surgery and he is
19	doing well. Don't call him this week. It's probably
20	not a good idea but he's doing well. Everything
21	seemed to go very successfully.

I do want to thank some people who have

made this meeting possible. I would like to thank Andrea Williams and CTIA for their generous contribution to our breakfast and lunch. If lunch is as good as breakfast, we are really in for it today. I think a special word of thanks go to the working groups.

I'm so impressed with what you've been doing. I love the energy that's been going on, all the e-mails. While it makes my in-box get very busy, that's okay. It's just fascinating to see all the work that has been going on. I think that you should all pat yourselves on the back for that.

I would like to give thanks to the corporate members of this committee who have made our conference and services possible and thank all of you.

I'm not going to name you because I'm afraid I'm going to miss someone.

You need to congratulate Debra because I understand she is taking a new job. Hope that's not secret. It's making the rounds. I hope I didn't put my foot in it. Okay. Congratulations. We are very pleased for you.

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And then, of course, you know, I always say it but I want you to understand that I'm not saying it just because it's the polite thing to do. It is such a joy for me to work with someone who has the intellect and the humor of Scott Marshall. He's probably going to hit me but, honestly, it really and truly is. So much of the success of this committee is because of him.

Then, of course, I have to thank the FCC staff, Betty Johnson and the people with her. They've been wonderful. They make this meeting -- they set it up and make it flow smoothly. Let's just give them a hand. Makes life much easier for all of us.

With that note, I'm going to turn the microphone over to Scott who wants to give you some logistical information.

MR. MARSHALL: Just very briefly, the restrooms are out the doors you came in down a short corridor to your left. You will find both of them there. They also have public phones out in the corridor here just outside the doors that you came in. If you need anything, just ask Betty or me and we'll

try to help out in whatever way we can.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. Thank you, Scott.

Now our first speaker this morning is familiar to all of you but I don't know if you realize how much his energy and support mean to the functions of this committee because without Dane Snowden it wouldn't be happening. It's a great pleasure to work with Dane. He's been absolutely wonderful. He's always there. If you've got questions, he's got answers. I think he actually give me the right answers, you know. He'll get me after this. Please welcome Dane Snowden.

MR. SNOWDEN: I can tell you, Shirley, if I don't know the right answer, I will definitely get it to you. Sometimes you ask some challenging questions.

Good morning and I welcome back everyone.

It is a great pleasure to be standing in front of you once again. I bring you greetings from Chairman Powell and Commissioners Abernathy, Copps, Martin, and Adelstein. There's a mixed bag. Some of them are on

travel and others have conflicts out of the building so they asked me to extend their best wishes to each of you.

Before I get into some of the activities that have been going on at the Commission since you have last met, I want to share with you some good news, at least from my perspective, and I think you will join me in saying that it's good news as well. Chairman Powell has directed me to begin the process of renewing the committee's charter for another two years. We are very thrilled about that.

I think that's a tribute to all of the work that you all have done as a committee so that applause actually should go not to Chairman Powell but to you for the good work that you have brought to this Commission.

The official date of rechartering will be today, November 19th. We'll begin to solicit applicants for the new Consumer Advisory Committee sometime in December. Of course, each of you are encouraged and permitted, of course, to reapply. I encourage you to do that. We are thrilled that this

Advisory Committee will go on.

Just a note. One of the challenges that all federal agencies have we are only allowed a certain amount of advisory committees by law. They are precious, precious commodities. Usually there is a long process that we go through to make a recommendation to the chairman and get approval.

There are lots of memos going back and forth. As you might imagine, he's a very busy man. When I went up there I had my memo in hand and he spoke to me and said, "I don't need to read a memo. We're doing it again." That's a true testament to what he feels about the great work that has come out of this committee so thank you again for all of your good work and we appreciate it.

Let me share with you some of the activities that have been going on at the Commission since you were last here. I know some of you -- all of you read the Trade Press regularly. I want to point out some highlights that I think are important to this particular committee.

Last September -- this past September we

released the Commission's fourth Advanced Services 706
Report. This is a report that talks about the digital
migration that's going on in this country,
particularly digital migration of broadband.

The report found, which was not a surprise, but it was reaffirming that the first innovation of advanced telecommunications services capability is being deployed on a reasonable and timely basis. Bottom line, broadband is moving out in the way we envisioned it.

As Chairman Powell always says that's the good news but it's not something that we're going to rely on to say that we're done. We know there's more work to be done and we will continue to work to facilitate more advanced services to all communities, particularly as we look at rural communities and communities on tribal lands.

Continuing our work on the theme digital migration, the Commission last October released an order and adopted some changes to Part 15 which deal with broadband over power lines. We are excited about this new technology.

This is another way to get broadband into the homes of the American consumer which we know will work. We are going to look at, of course, interference issues and things of that nature. Just about every home in America has power so we know we can get broadband to the home via that outlet as well.

This is another competitive choice that is evolving to cable and satellite and DSL for broadband. This is a great new technology that is moving forward. It is also consistent with President Bush's mandate that our rules will increase the availability of broadband. We are truly excited about that.

third piece for the trifecta of broadband is Internet telephony also known as VoIP, or Voice over Internet Protocol. Last week we recently made a decision, the Commission did, that the FCC will have jurisdiction over all VoIP issues meaning that our decision last week was to say who has to decide what regulatory fund is put on Voice over Internet Protocol. Instead of doing a patchwork of different states, the FCC decided it was best to have a national plan and we are moving forward.

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We have several proceedings out right now that deal with the issue of what type of regulatory framework we should be using with VoIP. Of course, some of those deal with 911. Some deal with law enforcement issues. Of course, some deal with disabilities issues.

We had a forum here which focused specifically -- a solution seminar, I should say, which specifically dealt with disabilities using Voice over Internet. We are very excited and I think -- I want to thank the CAC for your recommendations and thoughts and comments regarding our IP enabled services.

All of that information is put in the record and is being gathered right now and is being reviewed by our colleagues in the wireline competition world who are diligently trying to move forward with some of these rulemakings as they go forward.

I wanted to bring you up to speed on NASUCA petition since Joy is here. I wanted to also let you know that we are currently -- the Bureau is currently working on a notice and a decision on what

we are going to do on the NASUCA petition which deals with some truth in bidding issues.

We are working hard on that. The comments and the applied comments close in August and my staff has been working hard to come up with some recommendations that we can put forth to the entire Commission. We are moving forward on that particular matter. I know CAC has some comments on that as well.

We have a CARE item, Customer Account Records Exchange. This is how the carriers talk to one another. We are currently working on an item that — why this is so important, I should say, is that if we can work out the kinks that go on when a consumer switches from one carrier to another or carriers talk to one another we know that will significantly reduce some of the billing issues that we're seeing, some of the slamming issues that we are seeing.

We know that this will enhance competition. We are working closely on this particular item. The comment cycle has closed and we hope to have something out by the end of this calendar year.

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Now, moving to what I think is a wonderful piece of good news and that is the telemarketing rules, TCPA rules. So far there are over 64 million consumers that put numbers in the registry. I should rephrase that. There are 64 million members in the registry. There could be less than that for consumers.

I thought about leading off with this but I think I'll leave it in the middle because it's such a good piece of news. What has happened since you've been gone is that the United States Supreme Court have spoken and they have declined to review a decision of the 10th Circuit to uphold the registry. All that mumbo jumbo means that the registry is going Our rules have been affirmed and we are forward. going forward. We are very excited. I remember last time I talked to you I said that I was cautiously optimistic. I can tell you today that Ι emphatically ecstatic about these rules.

This was a labor of love. It came out of my Bureau which I have a big bias toward but one of the things that is remarkable when I first joined the

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FCC we had a lot of indecency issues. I would travel on an airplane and someone would say, "What do you do?"

I felt like saying I work for the IRS because sometimes it was easier. Since we have come out with the telemarketing rules I tell everyone I work at the FCC and it's like a big Christmas hug from everyone saying, "Thank you for doing that." The American public really enjoyed it.

One of the things that I think is remarkable about this, and I will compliment many people, not just the consumers but also the industry because at first there was a lot of fuel in the telemarketing and the telemarketers that thought, "You're going to destroy our business. This is not going to work."

In fact, that is exactly what did not happen. We're seeing telemarketers continuing to move forward with having the comments that they need to keep their livelihood and consumers are having the protection that they want and need and the privacy that they want and deserve in their homes every day.

We are very, very ecstatic about that.

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I thank the CAC again for their recommendation on our rules. We have followed what you recommended which I believe was to make sure our rules harmonize with the FTC and we have done that so we're ecstatic about that as you can tell. I'm like a proud father with a newborn with the telemarketing rules.

I should also share with you that we have been refining our rules since we promulgated them in This past September when the Commission revised its Do Not Call List so that telemarketers can access, or must access, the National Registry every 31 days rather than 90 days. Again, with the advent local number portability rules which is extremely proand is working, we are actually fast consumer approaching the one-year anniversary next week of the LNP decisions, we said to telemarketers that they have to port the numbers within 15 days because we update those within 15 days to accommodate recently ported telephone numbers. There's a lot of activity in the telemarketing world as you might imagine.

We've also received three petitions for -excuse me. We also received three prediction
petitions on the state Do Not Call List which one was
recently set up this week in Florida. We have one in
New Jersey that deals with state EBR, Established
Business Relationship, that differs from the national
EBR.

And we have one in North Dakota which deals with a state statute that does not exclude political polling. We are currently working on all of those items as we speak except for the Florida one which was settled without our intervention.

CAN-SPAM, the Controlling of Non-Solicited Pornographic Advertising Material Act, which is a terrible name but I didn't create it. I enforce it. The FCC has a small sliver of responsibility for the CAM-SPAM Act which is Section 14 of the Act. Last August we adopted rules which address issues of what happens with the wireless devices. Most of the rules have gone into effect as of October.

We're waiting on a few to be approved by the Office of Management and Budget at which time when

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they approve those rules we will post a list of domain names on our website so that individuals who want to send content to wireless devices they can, in fact, check that and ensure that they have permission from the endorser before they go forward with that. Again, we are moving forward with some very aggressive activities.

What are the issues that have kept our Disabilities Rights Office extremely busy is the telecommunications relay service and video relay service item that we had last June. In that item we had a Federal Notice of proposed rulemaking which closed on this past Monday. The comment period closed this past Monday.

In the Federal Notice we're looking at a couple of issues. One, of course, is the jurisdiction of separation of cost which deals with the interstate/intrastate cost of IP relay and VRS service which deals with how we will work with counterparts in the states.

The other is whether IP relay and VRS should be a military service offered 24/7. This would

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be a variance for VRS, the proper role for the TRS Advisory Council and some issues dealing with the abuse that some of our communications systems are encountering with individuals of questionable background being called in the TRS centers.

We are working on all of that. Again, the Federal Notice comment cycle just closed so I imagine we'll have something in the '05 time frame in terms of reaching those decisions. We are currently reviewing in the same vein as TRS and VRS the petitions for reconsideration and various issues in our June 3rd report regarding VRS speed of answer. How do we compensate the rate for VRS for '03/'04 fund year. And also Spanish TRS.

I would also add, and this is through encouragement from the chairman and Commissioner Copps, and also Claude Stout, and others have asked that we conduct an outreach campaign on VRS. We are in the planning stages of that. One of the things that Claude and others have pointed out to me and my staff is that the issue is not necessarily that we don't need to reach out to the death and hard of

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hearing community.

We need to reach out to the hearing community so they understand how these services are being used so they don't think it's a telemarketing call. They actually realize this is a call that a deaf and hard of hearing consumer is trying to place. We are in the process of developing a strategy on how we are going to go about doing that. It's too early for me to even preview what we are going to do but I encourage and would like the support of the CAC members as we go forward with that. Again, even if you don't apply for CAC and you have a comment on this in the coming months, please do not hesitate to let me know and let one of my staff know.

Our consumer center continues to be extremely busy. This week alone we've dealt with the movie Saving Private Ryan. We've dealt with Monday Night Football. Both of them I missed so I can't comment on what exactly was seen. And also the things like local number portability.

Our consumer centers are the bread and butter, I think, of this agency and the face of this

agency and they deal with everything you can think of.

We are well on our way of making one million contacts

marked with receiving telephone calls, faxes, e-mails,

and postal mail from consumers. We will surpass that

\$1 million mark for sure. Consumers know how to find

us and they are finding us and we are happy to help.

I should say that a figure that I'm very proud of when I added this up last night. On average when a consumer calls and complains to the FCC typically about a telephone issue, for the past year we have been able to give back in credits and refunds to the consumer over \$6 million.

It's a true testament that the system works. Everyone wonders, and I'll be the first to admit, before I came to the FCC I wondered when you call an agency does anyone really listen to you and what you're doing? I'll be the first to say it out loud.

I can tell you that looking at what our consumer center does and the money that is going back in the refunds or the credits that are going to consumers it is absolutely phenomenal. We know we

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need to increase and greater better efficiencies in our systems. We are working on that. Technology is allowing us to do that. I can tell you now I am proud that our system is working the way it is.

Some of our top complaint categories, which is no surprise to anyone, there continues to be building in rates. That is also in the wireline and wireless side. Building rates seem to be the mainframe consumers tend to complain about.

Of course, on the media side we see some indecency issues and things of that nature from the Super Bowl to Monday Night Football. I think we're starting to see something going on, a trend with football going on in America right now. Hopefully they will start getting those issues straight.

We are also seeing -- I'm going to give you some information on slamming. We have seen the question always arising is slamming going down and should it be going down. Slamming is actually going down and I attribute that to a lot of the good work that the FCC is doing about more outreach to the American consumer so they are aware of what slamming

is.

We have for the past three and a half years had a major campaign to get out there and talk to consumers. One of the things that we always say is, "Read your telephone bill like you read your credit card bill." Because of that, more and more consumers are realizing that they have been slammed and other issues that come up.

I have two other deputies at the FCC that work for me that one is Chris Monteith who does all the outreach work and Indian Affairs work. She and her staff are going out and making sure that consumers are aware of issues. And we have Thomas Wyatt who is in charge of the Consumer Center so Chris and Thomas -- I mean, Chris creates more work for Thomas all the time and it's one of those things. Luckily they get along and they appreciate each other's responsibilities.

So far this past year for the past six months this is not in the \$6 million I just gave you but we have returned to consumers \$350,000 in slamming alone. The slamming rules are working. The slamming

rules have been around since 2000 so we are proud that the system is working the way it was designed to work.

Thirty-seven states enforce our slamming rules so we are sending some of the proponents to the states when they have jurisdiction so it's a great federal and state partnership on how this can work in enforcing the same rules.

As many of you know, the chairman has a goal of modernizing the FCC. The working group on this particular issue has been very, very active. I wondered if you guys actually had day jobs based on all the recommendations that were coming in from CAC and I thank you for all of those recommendations.

We have listened to them. We are learning from them and now we plan to implement as we go forward. There are lots of recommendations that I'm not going to go through in detail but I will tell you that we appreciate all the good counsel that we have been receiving from the working group and the body in the CAC in general on how to modernize the FCC. In particular as it pertains to our website and things of that nature so we appreciate it.

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We wish it could be like that and have everything immediately. Unfortunately, I don't have that kind of budget or that kind of power but please know that we are hearing you and we are evaluating our next steps as we go forward.

I want to talk a little bit more about outreach. We have done a lot of work with Indian Tribes around the country. When I came on board close to four years ago Chairman Powell said to me we need to put some meat on the bones when we deal with our tribes around the country, the 550 some odd tribal nations. I think my suitcase probably says I visited a lot of these 550 some odd tribes around the country.

If you never visited an Indian tribe, I strongly recommend you do. I know there are two representatives here today. It is beautiful country. It is absolutely amazing. I strongly encourage you if you have an opportunity to go to any parts of the United States or if you are in Alaska. It is phenomenal.

One of the things that we've been working on for a long time and we finally got complete is the

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Voluntary Best Practices. This is in agreement between the United South and Eastern Tribes and the communications industry. This is a paying piece to our national nationwide programmatic agreement that we passed in October.

The goal for the Voluntary Best Practices has been to carefully balance the needs of tribes and the wireless industry with the end result of providing the infrastructure necessary to bring wireless communication throughout the country quickly without harm to sites of religious and cultural importance. We are very proud of these voluntary best practices.

I have to thank publicly the United South and Eastern Tribe and CTIA and the wireless industry. You all were very good about working together during that dialogue, a dialogue that was never there before. We hosted the parties, I have to say, but it took everyone to come to the table. I thank the Yusa tribe and the CTIA for making sure this all worked out accordingly.

Also I want to tell you a little bit an outreach program that we recently launched with the

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Department of Homeland Security. I should pause by first saying if Brenda Kelly-Frey is listening, I send her our best wishes for a speedy recovery. Brenda has something to do with what I'm about to say.

Telecommunication There is а Service Priority Program which provides national security and emergency preparedness. Ιt uses the prior authorization. One of the things that Brenda and the folks at Maryland Relay said to me right after September 11th was, "We cannot afford to have another national crisis and have our state relay systems shut down.

Brenda was dogged about making sure that we had something and we worked with governors around the country to ensure that the state relay systems centers are part of the state of emergency situation.

From those conversations we realized that we also need to make sure they have priority access to the telephone lines in times of crisis. We have recently launched through our outreach division a program that we are trying to sign up all the TIS facilities into the telecommunication service priority

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We just launched it a month or so ago so we are working diligently to get that done. I thank CAC for your outreach recommendations on that, and specifically Brenda for her great work on that as well.

I want to share with you an exciting outreach campaign we launched on October 4th. It involves digital television. It is the first phase of a multi-year, multi-phase consumer outreach campaign designed to inform the public about visual television transition.

I would be remiss if I didn't -- I got a call from Larry Goldberg right after we launched our DTV.gov web portal and Larry, being the great consumer advocate that he is, particularly for the deaf and hard of hearing said, "We have some issues. We need to work on this. We need to get this done." Larry, I appreciate your candor, I appreciate your offer, and I appreciate your advice so we will continue to work.

This is, as I said a moment ago, a multiphase plan that we have to reach out to the American

consumer on digital television. One of the amazing things that we hear, and I once went into a local retail store. I won't say which one it was but here in Washington just before we launched this. said, "I'm interested in digital television." walked out completely confused. I didn't know if I needed to buy another television. I didn't know my cable really worked with it. I didn't know anything. After I left the store I thought, "Do I spend \$100 to buy another television when I have a perfectly good television or not?" From that and other experiences that members of my staff, and I know Lou Sigalos is in the back there who is in charge of our outreach division, he also did tours as well. We do a lot of hands-on research. Consumers just needed information about what they should do. What is the next step? Do they need to buy another television or not?

We worked a lot with our colleagues at NCTA and others in the manufacturing industries and the broadcast industries to ensure that we can have an unbiased portal DTV.gov so consumers can go and learn

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about what they need to know when they are trying to navigate the digital transition. I encourage you if you have not seen it to check out DTV.gov as you have some time in your leisure.

Finally, I want to end by saying where I began on a personal note by saying thank you. Two years ago this committee was rechartered from a former body and there were some critics with the thought what is the FCC doing? Are we not showing a commitment to this?

I would say this. It has been a personal joy to work with this body here. You all showed up every day, every meeting with a commitment that I have never seen before. You wanted to get something done and you've done that and I really appreciate that. You have shown leadership. You've demonstrated a commitment.

Most importantly, by the recommendations
I've seen, you've gotten a lot of work done. I want
to thank you for your time, for your loyalty, for your
vision, for your friendship. You should be proud of
the work that you have done on behalf of the FCC and

others.

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I really want to extend my thanks to you for a very successful two years of working with you and watching the work that you all have done. As you begin your final meeting with the current CAC I want to join Chairman Powell, Commissioners Abernathy, Copps, Martin, and Adelstein in congratulating you on a very active two years and a job well done.

I also want to give a special thanks to your excellent committee chair, Shirley Rooker.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you.

MR. SNOWDEN: Shirley, you are a force to be reckoned with. Your energy is boundless. It is absolutely amazing. Chairman Powell recently did Shirley's show and he left and said, "I can do that every day with her. That's just incredible."

You are a breath of fresh air and I really appreciate it. You are a true friend, the kind that will tell you when you are doing something right and the kind that tells me when we're doing something wrong. We really sincerely appreciate your leadership, your vision, your commitment, and, of

course, your friendship all around. I thank you from the bottom of my heart and I thank each of you very much.

We do have a small token of our appreciation for each of you that Betty Thompson will pass out. I will be more than happy to answer any questions that you all have as we go forward. Again, from the bottom of my heart, I appreciate it and thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. We have David Poehlman with his hand up over here.

MR. SNOWDEN: While David is getting the microphone, I do want to introduce a new member of my staff that has joined. He's been on board almost six months now. Jay Keithley. If Jay could just stand for a second. He's behind Shirley. Jay is my new Chief for Policy. Jay has a long distinguished career in telecommunications, 20 some odd years. I'm not going to say the exact number, Jay, but 20 some odd years experience. Then he was in with PCIA, an association dealing with a lot of these issues so Jay is a wonderful, wonderful breath of fresh air for us

at the Commission.

He comes with an extensive background and has turned out to be a great hire. I'm very thrilled that I had the foresight to hire Jay. I'm patting myself on the back with that one as well. Thank you, Jay.

MR. POEHLMAN: Thank you, Dane, for a great report. I have to say that I appreciate have had the opportunity to serve the FCC through the Consumer Advisory Committee for the past four years and hope to be able to continue to be of service in some capacity whether it's being invited back, which may not happen because I'm such a troublemaker, or in some other capacity that I can serve in. It's been a great pleasure and privilege for me to service.

I wanted to ask Dane two questions, or two things. First, I appreciate the update on modernizing the FCC and I appreciate the formidable task that it presents. One of the things that's important as we go forward with this process is that new processes continue to come on line such as the DTV awareness initiative, education initiative, that was just

launched in September.

As a part of that modernization process the policies that drive that will also impact those types of initiatives. I wanted to express a willingness on the part of myself and everyone else who wants to join the willingness campaign to participate in helping to move that process forward in anyway that we can.

I ask you, Dane, to help us by providing us with as they arise, stumbling blocks, issues you run across, questions, requests for clarification, and also the results of good work. Announce them. Let us know. Say to us, "Hey, we've just done this. Would you check it out and let us know what you think?" We would really appreciate knowing where things are, when things happen, and where things are going, and how things are moving forward. That's the first statement.

The second thing I have is that as I was listening to your report I caught in the discussion of the Do Not Call List a reference to number portability. I'm kind of curious if I port my number

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from one carrier to another, I still have the same number and if I'm on the Do Not Call List, how does that -- how does the mere fact of me porting my number affect my status on the Do Not Call List?

MR. SNOWDEN: If you port your number from one carrier to another, you are still going to be on it. We created a 15-day period so that carriers -- so that telemarketers must give access, so to speak, to access your telephone number from that so there's a small window because there's just the technical problems of getting the information over. But I would tell you that if your numbers are on the Do Not Call registry, it won't come off. It doesn't come off so it should not be a problem at all.

Let me get to your first question. First of all, thank you for your first question, and your second, for that matter, but your first one was very insightful and you prompted me to remember that I should offer to you this. If you do apply or don't apply, I do hope and encourage that you will remain involved.

One of the beautiful things about having

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advisory committees is that no matter what as people come on and off, I like there to be an alumni group that can always participate as we go through. Please continue to be involved as the new committee gets chartered and goes forward.

I will talk with Scott and my legal advisor Jeff Tignor about how we can make sure that you are getting the feedback that you need from the Commission as we go forward. I would also add that this is your last meeting here today. Please keep tracking what we're doing, what this body is doing.

We want to make sure that you are aware and so the information that you are submitting to us for recommendations they just don't go in a file. They will be part of the new committee as well so those recommendations were made so we will not have to recreate the will. We don't want to do that. We want to move forward and not stay stuck or move backwards.

Yes, Susan. I'm sorry. I'm doing your job, Shirley.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: That's all. You do it better.

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1	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: It's good to hear
2	MR. SNOWDEN: Keep talking. I'll come on.
3	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: It's good to hear your
4	report back to the next committee on the details. I
5	do think it's a tribute to what you think is the
6	leadership and leadership potential of the FCC to get
7	the amount of work and the level of detail that you
8	have from the members here.
9	I think most of us have been on advisory
10	bodies where you think your recommendations are kind
11	of go nowhere and so I think the detail and the
12	challenge you provide has a lot to do with the respect
13	for the individuals you have here and the hard work.
14	We hope that you have the resources
15	because the work that you've seen and what we've seen
16	with folks like Rosalind Singleton and Helen Chang and
17	David Kitzmiller are great and we just want to make
18	sure that they are supported. We have these great
19	people and they will be able to continue in making
20	this the best it can be.
21	MR. SNOWDEN: Thank you. You mentioned

three jewels in our crown.

1	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: There's a lot of
2	people I didn't mention but you do have some great
3	talent.
4	MR. SNOWDEN: Thank you very much.
5	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: We'll just go around
6	the room.
7	MR. SNOWDEN: Joy.
8	MS. RAGSDALE: Good morning. How are you?
9	MR. SNOWDEN: How are you? Welcome back.
10	
11	MS. RAGSDALE: Thank you. On behalf of
12	NASUCA I wanted to say that it has been a pleasure to
13	serve on this body and to work with diverse persons
14	with a wealth of experience and I've learned quite a
15	bit. I would like to say that NASUCA passed a
16	resolution supporting the continuation of the CAC so
17	we also hope that we have the opportunity to serve on
18	this committee in the future.
19	I want to ask you a question. We have
20	received e-mails in regards to the Do Not Call
21	Registry whether it concerns the cell phones. There
22	are inquiries in those e-mails that some phones will

be listed in a directory and that there is a separate

Do Not Call Registry for cell phone numbers.

From what I understood is that the initial Do Not Call Registry you were allowed to register fax phones and cell phones so there is not going to be another registry created just for cell phones.

MR. SNOWDEN: I think what's happening is the two issues are getting merged or blended into one. Our rules do provide for cell phones, wireless phones to be in the master Do Not Call Registry so that is completely above board and we have encouraged -- we, and I think the wireless industry, has also encouraged individuals to do that as well.

The other issue you're talking about is a wireless directory assistance which is currently on Capitol Hill. I know Andrea may want to add her 2 cents to this as well. That issue right now, our position all along has been as long as consumers can say yes or no do it, that's the best way it should work.

I'm not exactly sure where it is right now in the Capitol Hill process but those are two separate

issues. I believe the idea behind it is for a lot of the small businesses that have wireless phones they want to put their numbers in a directory so individuals can call them. That's the two issues but I'm not sure if Andrea wants to chime in as well since it's not actually our director. It's someone else's.

MS. WILLIAMS: The wireless industry is developing what we call a wireless directory assistance. The one that we are supporting allows subscribers to opt in if they want to and have their telephone numbers published.

Right now there is legislation on the Hill dealing with that. Unfortunately, I have not been following it. You are absolutely correct, it's really two different issues.

So, in follow-up, a number of consumers want to opt out from the e-mails we're getting in the office. It will be interesting to see in the outreach material once that directory may or may not be approved on that process prior to the directory automatically publishing your number.

MR. SNOWDEN: Once a decision has been

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made on it if they are actually have a directory, we will evaluate our next steps. At this juncture let me allay your fears. To my understanding, and I have met with the folks of the Wireless Association as well on some of these issues.

If a decision is made we're going to go forward, it's not going to happen like that. There will be time but we will make sure that consumers have the necessary information to make an educated decision about what they want to do for their own personal roles.

It's interesting, and I don't have the statistics in my head necessarily, but the younger generation, which none of us are part of when I refer to this, they don't have a problem. A lot of these kids growing up it's the only phone they are ever going to know. They don't understand why we're actually using that phone hanging on the wall. It's a generational issue.

Rest assured, we will make sure that consumers know what's going on as this goes forward. We have not, and intentionally not, jumped in right

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now because it's not clear so we don't want to muddy the waters with our boat just yet.

Yes, sir.

MR. DUKE: This is Mike Duke. I have two questions, one relating to BPL. From an amateur radio standpoint, thank you for the work that you have done on the interference issues. We in the amateur radio community sincerely hope that it's enough work and time alone will tell that, I suppose.

Do you have any sense of knowing from the power providers when the massive roll out of BPL will occur? I know it's in some places now. It has been in for a while for testing and so forth but do you know when it will be available on a regular basis? Then I have one other question on another subject.

MR. SNOWDEN: In terms of the BPL roll out, as you pointed out, our engineers and, again, these men and women are much, much further than I am so I can't even begin to explain some of the interference issues that they are talking about. They are still working some of those issues out with the providers of power lines.

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you point out, it is sporadic different places and it will continue to grow. grow SO that we can learn more about interference issues, etc. They are doing a lot of testing now. As far as I know, and I am really not an expert in this particular area, but I do now know exact firm data of when we'll see a massive major marketing of the services but I can tell you this. the interference issues are developed and more and more companies begin to do this, it will begin to very rapidly because mushroom and grow fantastic way of getting that brought into the home.

MR. DUKE: Okay. My other question --and I don't think this falls necessarily under your Bureau but that's okay, too -- there is a pending rulemaking regarding digital radio and the role of digital radio.

Do you have any idea of when the Commission expects to act on that proposal?

MR. SNOWDEN: I don't have a clue. I usually keep abreast of everything but that particular proceeding I am not tracking in my head. Maybe what we can do is during the course of the day we can find

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out what the deal -- what the media bureau says on that.

Yes, sir.

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MR. GORDON: I join the others in thanking you for an informative presentation and an interesting airplane ride. Representing people with hearing loss I have a question or a comment on something you mentioned about the FCC regulating VoIP.

Consumers with hearing loss, as you say, the younger generation, are looking forward to using VoIP as their major communication but are we ensured that the handset that they use will be subject to the HAC Act as far as amplification and compatibility is concerned?

MR. SNOWDEN: I'm making a note to ensure that we actually -- I believe that is in the recommendation somewhere already but I'll make sure that we talk to our colleagues in the Wireline Competition Bureau and raise your question. Thank you. I'm curious about your plane ride, though.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  GORDON: Your plane ride about the FCC on the airplane and not the IRS.

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MR. SNOWDEN: Susan.

MS. GRANT: Good morning. Thank you very much for being such a strong supporter of this council. I think that's it been extremely useful and I'm proud and happy to have participated on it and hope to in the future.

I do have a suggestion going forward for something that I think would make the council more productive in terms of conveying the consumer perspective to the Commission. I guess it depends on what the Commission seeks to get out of the council.

I sense that the business members of the council are extremely important in our discussions because, speaking from a consumer advocacy perspective, I've learned a lot about the subjects that we discussed and how business works and all of those things ultimately are policy positions that we take at the National Consumers League.

But I think that when we are voting on resolutions or other policy positions that we put forward to the Commission from the council, we are somewhat hampered in the fact that the business

representatives on the council have equal votes.

The fact that they can vote at all when you're taking policy commissions is, to me, a problem because in many cases their companies have direct interest in the issues that we're discussing. If the business representatives were not able to vote, it would enable us to bring up some issues and present them to the Commission that I know I haven't brought up and probably others haven't as well because there would be no point in doing so because I know that we wouldn't be able to convey what I think would be the strongest consumer perspective to the Commission on those issues.

Some of the other issues that we have taken positions on, those positions have been largely relatively watered down because we've had to reach consensus in order for us to put something forward.

If the desire of the Commission is to get from the council recommendations about which there is unanimous, or at least broad consensus, then that's what you'll get. If the desire of your Commission is really to hear the strong consumer voice on issues to

assist the Consumer Advisory Council and not the Consumer and Business Advisory Council. That's not possible, in my view, if businesses cancel a vote to vote on the petitions that we take. Just wanted to share my view with you about that.

MR. SNOWDEN: I greatly appreciate your comment. I would argue that we can do both. I would say -- actually, let me back up and say first there's a reason why we have a balance of individuals on this body and that's the law. By law we have to have a cross section of individuals on the consumer advisory committee because it's a federal advisory body. That is something that we have to do.

One of the challenges, and I think this question comes up from individuals from time to time, is we're just health consumers on this group and if we did the exact same thing and then also met with the business community in some kind of advisory group, then we would have a problem. The best solution is to mix the two groups, mix everyone.

I would say from my four years of working with this body in some form or fashion, I have not

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actually seen the industry be overbearing. I think some of the industry representatives here have been actually very good. Their job and their companies are to represent consumer interest as well so we will have to follow the law.

I hear what you're saying. I believe that what we want is a consensus. It's important that as anybody is deliberating and they come up with advice, it needs to be found that it actually can be done and that is an issue that it's important to have individuals from both sides.

I wouldn't want to have a body solely of individuals who represent only one cross section of That's why you see American consumers. increased our tribal representation. We have individuals from rural parts of the community and individuals who disabilities. have We have individuals who represent corporations who work with those individuals.

I think we have done -- I know you're not questioning how we've done it. I'll preface it with that but I think we've done a very

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-- and it's hard. It's hard to come up with this body here. It is a process that we go through. I personally go through the applicants as well.

There's a whole slew of people on my staff that do this to ensure that we're getting the proper balance and makeup, not just socioeconomic, not just ethnic, not just geographic, not just the sector you represent. That's why this is not about individuals but of organizations.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Dane, I just wanted to add we do have provisions that we do enjoy and if there is a minority opinion because we feel that it's important that Commission understand where everyone's coming from. While that may not address all of your concerns, it certainly does leave the door open for people to express their concerns if they don't agree with a majority opinion.

MR. SNOWDEN: That's exactly right. I should also add that in addition to what Shirley said, and I'm glad you pointed that out, Shirley, there is nothing to preclude anyone from this body making a comment to the FCC alone, not as a member of CAC.

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Just as Susan Grant. That goes on. I know you are very active in this capacity. We encourage that as we go forward. I appreciate your comment and thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I think we're out of time. I hate to do this. Can we have one fast

question?

MS. BERLYN: This will be very fast because it's not a question but a comment. I know everybody has already said this. It's in the category of everything has been said but not everybody has said

I just wanted to add my thanks to you and just also compliment your staff. I have had an opportunity to meet a number of them and have them work very closely with us and you have a dynamite team. Thank you.

MR. SNOWDEN: Thank you, and congratulations on your new job. It's funny. I see AARP there, or soon to be AARP there, so what's going on? AARP is starting to close in. I'm feeling surrounded.

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it.

1	No. Again, on behalf of the chairman and
2	our colleagues on the 8th floor, Commissioners Copps,
3	Abernathy, Adelstein, and Martin, I want to say from
4	the bottom of my heart thank you very much for all
5	your good work and we appreciate it. I think you a
6	wonderful, wonderful meeting and I hope our paths will
7	cross in the future. Thank you again very much for
8	your time.
9	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you, Dane.
10	Thank you for your kind words, Dane. I really
11	appreciate it.
12	Next we have under the astute leadership
13	of Larry Goldberg the accessibility in broadband
14	content. Larry is going to make a presentation to us.
15	Larry, where are you? There you go. All right. Way
16	to go.
17	Annette, nice to see you. Can we announce
18	Annette has some joyous news. She's recently
19	married. I tell everything. Don't tell me anything
20	because nothing is a secret.
21	MR. GOLDBERG: Okay. We've been in our

Broadband and now Broadband and Digital Television

Working Group to talk about a number of issues over the past two years, actually. One of the issues we talked about many times is the notion of access to broadband content.

I realized not too long ago that many people might not really understand what that means or what is truly possible in the broadband world. Every one on this committee is extremely dedicated to the future of broadband, where it's going and what it can do. We've had some great discussions around the issue.

Last meeting I was supposed to be here to do this presentation but the airlines weren't friendly enough to me that morning so I stayed home instead, but I wanted to make sure that you understand this notion of our transition from analog and digital television to the world of broadband media which is fascinating, extremely interesting, and brings up some issues that we definitely want to look at.

If we can make sure that everything is working up here, I'm going to show some demonstrations and very interesting applications of how broadband

media really is reaching out into a whole new market place.

I'm going to show you some examples of actually how broadband media can be made assessable, particularly to people who are deaf and hard of hearing, blind or vision impaired and those are areas where growth is really possible.

I'll start with my home, WGBH, and a very popular TV program Nova. Nova and the rest of WGBH has embraced broadband as another channel for our communications media. We are beginning to actually stream entire programs of Nova on the web.

As soon as that began to be done, of course, my gadfly institution within WGBH said, "I hope it will be accessible." It was.

If you notice up on the screen, I have the homepage of Nova up on screen right now. In the menu it says, "Watch Nova online," so I'm click on that button and what we bring up is all of the episodes of Nova that are available in full online. We have the rights to do that. There's shows about Mars, "The Elegant Universe," "Life's Greatest Miracle." I

better not show that to the FCC. "Cracking the Code of Life," "Cancer Warrior," "Dying to be Thin."

I'll show you what this means when I say that these shows can be accessible. I've already downloaded this one. Here is what happens when you click the button on one of these TV shows. You can see right here in this corner, I'll describe it, it says "Captions On/Off." It's a little button. I'm going to start the program.

It's as simple as that. Just like television. You can choose to turn on captions. You can turn them off and it doesn't take an awful lot of heavy lifting to accomplish that. Of course, this is public broadcasting. We consider it somewhat of our mission to do so. It's also a very important part of the whole education mission of public broadcasting.

Here is another example, another one from WGBH. We actually took the entire archive of our 10:00 news show and with a grant from the National Endowment for Humanities actually extracted all of the history of the civil rights movement in Boston around the busing crisis.

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A tremendous archive for people who want to know about that period of history. All of these clips that were on the 10:00 news we made accessible. Not just to deaf people but to blind people as well.

I'll show you an example of that. Really all it took was that we applied for our grant. We built a line item in for caption description and now every one of these clips from the entire archive of the 10:00 news has this button which says, "Watch QuickTime (in this case) with CC and DVS." It says, "Protestors gather at Harvard University to protect U.S. foreign policy." And you have a sense not only of captioning, which you've seen many times, but a description as well.

The good old day, uh? So it's a very important piece of history now online, free, fully available, and fully accessible. The technology is available to do this. It's very straightforward and readily available.

It's also quite well available in the world of education, a very important place to do it.

We work with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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to make all of their online courses accessible. Here is an example of a lecture by Professor Walter Lewin who is a physics professor who loves to talk.

He's very engaging. Never provides any opportunity for anyone else to say anything or for us to describe so the technology actually allows us to actually stop the professor, fill in the description, and continue. It's called extended description. It's just amazing what you can do with digital media. You can stop time.

In fact, that's what we are able to do.

Obviously we can't do that on broadcast television or

cable but we could certainly do it online and we do do

it there. All these technologies are built right into

the standards that exist today.

This really clip is really interesting. This, you may know, is a report from the <u>New York Times</u>, David Pogue, who writes a fantastic column on technology. Pogue did an example of video on his cell phone where he was actually speaking from Alaska and he took some pictures. This is the actual size relative to the screen.

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It's about two inches by two inches of him talking on his cell phone using video and we captioned it just to show, yes, captions can work even in such a tiny environment. You might not see much of it yet but you will be seeing this for sure. News clips, sports clips over your cell phone. Why shouldn't that be accessible, too?

Now I want to give some other examples perhaps of where we can go in the future. There is so much broadband content on the Internet these days. It's all fantastic. Here is a page from the <a href="New York">New York</a>
Times online, the multi-media page. The <a href="Times">Times</a> does a wonderful job.

In this case they provide slide shows, videos, audio slide shows, reviews of movies like "SpongeBob SquarePants," a tour of the new Museum of Modern Art in New York with audio. None of it is captioned. All of it can be captioned. All of it could very readily be captioned. None of it is yet. I think that with consumer pressure and more awareness we would see access to such information.

Another place that is of a great deal of

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interest is major league baseball. Now, here is where TV and broadband world is coming together. You can now subscribe to games online. You can go back into history and watch games. Oh, look. I happened to have called up the Boston/New York series in baseball. Who won that series?

So how great it would be. You could actually call up every single one of these games condensed, extended highlights, the top plays. Every one of these videos was captured when it airs on television. Those captions were not ported over to this major league baseball site. Wouldn't it be great if they had done so? They could do it for very little money. Yet, they haven't quite -- either through awareness or whatever reason they really haven't brought those captions over.

Another really exciting place is Comcast online. They are really taking advantage of their broadband capabilities. The have this things called The Fan. It is this big wheel of information from all of these news sources, ABC, Associated Press, The Weather Channel, House and Garden Television, the Do

It Yourself Channel, the Food Network.

I'll just pick one clip here from ABC news. It's loading now. It's right now in a little postage stamp size on the screen but I'll show you a wonderful thing they did here. The video can grow or shrink.

Now, this is direct off ABC television. Every single ABC news show is close captioned on television, every single one due to FCC rules but they were captioning all their stuff long before that but they haven't ported it over yet. We know advocates like Joe and Claude have been really looking for bringing those captions over.

Now we've finally put out some software called Caption Keeper which will make it an automated process. Stripping captions directly from a broadcast and plugging it right into the broadband site making it easily accessible.

Now is really the time to do it where we have an opportunity to get into this new world of Broadband media before it becomes set in stone so we're not able to make sure it's fully accessible.

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Those are just some examples. As you know, CNN is streaming a tremendous amount of video, and ABC. You see it everywhere now.

My direst prediction is that when the FCC's rules for captioning on television kick in in full January 1, 2006, 100 present of all TV must be captioned, that's when most of our TV will be on the Internet and none of it will be captioned. I hope that doesn't happen and I wanted you all to see what can happen with the technology that exist today. Thanks.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: That's wonderful. Do we have questions for Larry? We have time for one. Joe with both hands up. You must really want to ask a question.

MR. GORDON: My first point is I made three pages of notes, Larry. You gave me too much to look at. Being from New York let's forget about the World Series. What you said to the people with hearing loss, if all this is available and is done in places and you said you should ask for it, what can we do? What can consumers do? Who is not doing it? Is

it industry? Is it other organizations?

This is just fantastic. I would love to watch more of it on the web but the audio that I hear is not clear to me and I would need captioning to really understand what I'm seeing and reading. If it can be done on small screens now, do you feel the FCC should revisit the 13-inch rule as far as TV sets are concerned?

MR. GOLDBERG: Very good questions. I know you are a major consumer of online media, Joe, so you're just the right audience for this kind of media. I think the answer to boil it down to one word is money. I think that there is some cost involved but, in fact, it's shrinking by the day.

I'm very excited to note that just yesterday when the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act was agreed upon by the Conference Committee they did for the first time allow federal dollars for captioning to be spent on online media, DVDs and CD-ROMs.

Finally we'll see that work with some assistance from the Federal Government. It will have to be educational material so some I bet we wouldn't

get approval for captioning that SpongeBob SquarePants video.

What do we do about that? I think this is an example of their -- there is no regulatory pressure to provide access. This is what happens when public interest obligations are left to the market place and there is no market place to make this happen.

With our somewhat deregulatory zeal we see these days, this is an area where regulation is essential. It won't happen otherwise so, yes we should revisit this issue both in terms of screen size as well as in terms of what parts of the Internet should be touched by this Commission.

I think that the market place can operate in some areas to give consumers what they want or, on the other hand, what they don't want. The recent issues around indecency, at least a consumer can push the off button when they see something they like. A deaf consumer doesn't have a button to push to gain access to something that they would like.

Maybe you would have liked to watch that Monday Night Football show online the way I looked at

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it to see what was this all about. It wasn't
captioned online, though, so I think it's a
combination of consumer pressure, advances in
technology, which we are at, and perhaps look for more
information.
CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Very brief, Joe.
We're really running behind.
MR. GORDON: Is it up to the ISP to
provide the captions?
MR. GOLDBERG: Briefly, I think it would
be a content provider. The ISP is a pipeline so I'm
guessing that is the ABCs, the CBSs, the CNNs. Those
content providers can bring it to you.
CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Larry, thank you so
much for giving us a look at today and the future. It
was great.
We'll have a 10-minute break. Ten
minutes. Thank you.
(Whereupon, at 10:26 a.m. off the record
until 10:39 a.m.)
CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I don't want to be
rude. Please come sit down. I'm sorry. Okay. Am I

on here? Thank you for coming back to the table. We have a lot to cover and I don't want to extend over into lunch. You won't get to eat if you don't get back to the table.

We are very pleased to have Andrea Williams from CTIA -- again, Andrea, thank you for the lovely food -- to present to us wireless solutions for people who are blind or visually impaired. With that I'll turn it over to Andrea.

MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Shirley. First of all, I'd like to thank the Consumer Advisory Committee for giving us an opportunity to share with you what we feel are some of the wireless solutions that are out there today for individuals who are blind and have visual impairments.

It was interesting a couple months ago. Every so often CTIA and its member companies meet with the FCC, particularly with Dane's shop, to let them know what we're doing in terms of accessibility. Dane turned me to me and said, "You know, Andrea, this is great but why are you telling me? Why aren't you out there telling the consumers?"

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I said, "Dane, I'm a lawyer. I'm not a PR specialist. Give me a break." We thought this would be a great opportunity because the CTIA and the wireless industry views the Consumer Advisory Committee as a another vehicle for us to get the word out because many of you are leaders of organizations that represent consumers. In particular consumers with various disabilities. want to show you today is what the wireless industry is doing with respect to innovations for individuals who are blind and with visual impairments in the hopes that this will give you knowledge to take back to your constituents. At least use this as another resource and know that there's a whole new what I call the world of wireless that provides traces.

As we all know, one of the great benefits of wireless telecommunications is mobility and convenience. For individuals with disabilities we also add to that accessibility. What that translates into is freedom, empowerment, and safety which are very important features for individuals who have certain disabilities.

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One of those I wanted to talk about a little where we are seeing real progress that the wireless industry wants to let you know about is what we've been doing on accessibility issues.

I bet many of you know me and particularly working with you on accessibility know that CTIA and the industry takes what we call Section 255 responsibilities very seriously. We feel it's not only the law but it makes good business sense. We understand the baby boomers are aging and as they age they are going to be encountering disabilities that we will need to address, or are addressing.

I think also we feel -- I know that we feel the wireless industry as shown a demonstrated commitment and on-going efforts to make wireless services and products accessible to consumers with disabilities. What we will do today is highlight just a few of the initiatives and activities and efforts that have been underway for some time.

Before we get to the next point, let me first acknowledge that our brethren in the assisted technology industry have also been making significant

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progress. What we wanted to focus on today was what we call wireless industry mainstream offering a range of choices in wireless devices and services that are available now today. You can walk into a store or go to a website and find out information for consumers with visual disabilities.

Some of the major areas of progress have been particularly technology advancements. robust range of visually accessible offering features on our wireless devices. You will improved voice recognition voice and control technology, particularly, I would say, in the last four or five years. What we are seeing now is a new areas where we incorporate text to speech software technology into our devices.

Also what we're seeing is we have come a long way in terms of carrier differentiation. Basically service providers finding different ways to differentiate themselves from their competitors and being also responsive to their customers' needs.

The third area is consumer education and outreach. I think that pretty much speaks for itself.

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With respect to visual accessibility features, the wireless industry, I like to say, has answered the call from consumers to offer a range of visual accessibility features associated with handsets. You'll see some of these today in a demonstration that we will have during the noon hour, during lunch, which all of you would please take the time, just a few minutes to come over and what I call play with the toys.

Here are some examples of some of the visual accessibility features. Such things as input controls, tactile difference of keys versus product surface and easy identification of function keys. You have cell phones where you have the key pad depression feedback so that when you hit it, you'll get a certain sound.

For auditory output you'll find some phones that have vibrational load, distinct sounds for power on and power off, name dialing, speaker phone on some select models of phones. Also roaming tones, message tones, speech voicemail indicator and, as I said, the last three are for use in innovations in

text to speech technology.

There's also been some innovations with respect to voice recognition and what we call voice recognition and voice control technology. Bluetooth is a type of software that gives you hands-free operation. This is very useful particularly when you are typing or using a braille writer.

We also know that there's a service also called MagicWord. What it does is records a magic word and uses it as a voice command to allow totally hands-free access to the voice control. In other words, instead of pressing and holding the yes key, all you have to do is say the magic word and it's followed by one of your recorded voice commands.

Also we've seen innovations in enhanced voice control. For example, voice answer reject, send to busy, direct to message call. Basically they have enhanced voice control. You assign voice commands to items in the phone book. When you wish to call you use the voice command instead of pressing the keys.

Other enhancements have been voice activated dialing, what we also call enhanced voice

activated dialing which has a network base as opposed to the actual device. Also voice access for certain features, as I previously stated, address book, information services. Larry was showing you CNN broadcasting sports. You can get that information service. You have voice access in some of the models.

One of the areas where we've seen a lot of innovation is in terms of text to speech technology. What this is primarily you have third party software applications, another software manufacturer providing the software to the phones. It operates on a Symbian Operating System. What Symbian is an open operating to allow the party's software to be loaded into the wireless handsets.

Something I found out recently is that there are even different types of Symbian Operating Systems and different degrees of openness. There are some that are very open and there are others that are open only for certain applications.

Basically what this type of technology does is software that reads aloud the menus, status information such as network, signal strength, whether

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you are roaming or not, and also your battery level. You will see a demonstration today of one of the phones, Nokia 6620 that Cingular is using to offer a service called TALKS. Offers other text to speech features such as speech caller ID, speech voicemail indicator, e-mail, text and multimedia messages as well.

This is one area in terms of carrier differentiation and responsive programs. I have been dealing with accessibility issues now for about 10 years, particularly in terms of making wireless service accessible.

Each wireless service provider is continually looking for ways to differentiate their service offerings from the competitors. That's what we in the wireless industry call competition. What I have seen happening is that wireless service providers are harnessing that competitive spirit in a new way and using it to respond to their customers with disabilities.

The way this plays out is in the market place that you see now particularly in comparison, I

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would say, to four or five years ago a range of services that wireless carriers and service providers are offering. For example, Sprint and Verizon offering free directory assistance Wireless are Sprint has a service called Free Voice service. Command Service. They are offering that for free. Cinqular has Voice Connect Service. We are finding that service providers are providing bills, collateral materials, manuals in alternate formats not only in Braille but in large font, audio and text diskette. It's just a matter of calling up and letting the service provider know that's what you would like and that's what you need.

We are also seeing many of our service providers and manufacturers' websites are text reader friendly so when you go to the website, you have also access to the information to help you select the wireless service provider and your wireless device.

We are also finding a 14-day return policy. You will find that for any service provider who has subscribed to the CTIA Voluntary Consumer Code.

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One example of some of the services that are offered, Cingular Wireless, Susan, as all of you know, Mazrui, who is going to be here today at lunchtime demoing the TALK software. But they also offer Voice Connect. What Voice Connect does is provides voice dialing and phone book functions and information services.

They have a program in which they waive the monthly waive for people who have visual disabilities or cognitive disabilities. You must provide certification. It's very easy to sign up for just by calling National Center for Customers with Disabilities.

The TALK software, which was just recently launched in August or September of this year. I know it was this last quarter. What that does is incorporates text to speech software and it works with the NOKIA 6620 phone and includes TALK and caller ID, accessible e-mail, text messages, media messages.

Also they offer a service credit rebate for individual Cingular customers with qualifying disabilities. Again, easy to sign up for that

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service. All you have to do is call National Center for Customers with Disabilities.

Another example is Sprint. They are offering free directory assistance and Voice Command Service. What Voice Command is it offers voice-activated dialing that goes far beyond just the voice dialing of the name and number. It includes advanced features like e-mail access, voice updates on news, sports, whatever you like in terms of information services.

Sprint offered up to 10 free directory assistance calls per month and you can build your personal address book through the use of that directory assistance. Again, there are certain requirements in terms of qualifying for that service.

I wish I could show you more examples but Shirley told me I only have a half an hour and I don't want Shirley upset with me. I also want to leave some time for questions and answers.

One area where I think the wireless industry as have really been working hard, particularly for the last -- I would say since '95/'96

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and really putting out full effort is on consumer education and outreach, particularly on accessibility issues.

We do a variety of outlets. There's the CTIA access wireless website. What that is is a consumer friendly website that consumers with disabilities can go to and find out what is the latest and greatest in terms of wireless solutions.

Some of our members also participate in National Disability Mentoring Day. We have different types of task forces. I know that Cingular has a task force in which they have an advisory group of nationally recognized leaders. They consult with them.

They meet with them on a regular basis when they are trying out new services or wanting to know how a certain service is going to work or be accepted in a particular segment of the population, particularly for Cingular customers who have disabilities. This is a group that they turn to for consultation.

One of the things that we can't stress enough and I think we find this in many of the

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wireless companies is maintaining an ongoing dialogue with key organizations. I know many of my members are meeting with -- have ongoing dialogue with American Foundation for the Blind and American Council for the Blind.

I'll tell you, it's those groups that really help us understand what the needs of consumers are. We meet periodically. In fact, CTIA has just started what we call our second phase of our consumer outreach where we are meeting periodically, more frequently than we have in the past with consumer groups, particularly those who represent individuals with disabilities.

We just had, I think it was last week, a meeting with consumer groups that represent individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing. We also plan on doing the same with consumer groups who represent individuals who are blind or have visual impairments. There is also an ongoing effort to improve customer care for customers with disabilities.

Another area which has been vitally important in consumer outreach and education is our

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members have been actively participating in technical forums, particularly those that bring industry and consumers together to work on accessibility issues.

I can't tell you how vital this was, particularly dealing with Wireless E-911 and TTY trying to find a solution to help digital wireless signal be used with a TTY. That technical solution came forward in a technical forum where we had everyone at the table.

Building on that success, we now have ATIS which is another standard setting body working with consumers, industry, and hearing aid manufacturers to develop a solution for hearing aid compatibility.

Also we're using trade associations, particularly CTIA. Our members support and actively participate in outreach programs. Again, like I was telling you last week, we had one with consumer groups who represent individuals who are deaf and hard of hearing.

Then we also participate in these proceedings, the FCC Consumer Advisory Committee, and work on the subcommittees. I don't know if you are

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aware or can appreciate how effective working with this group of people. It helps us to go back because I think we may not appreciate that many of the people here, particularly from the business community, they are your advocates within that company.

When we come back from a Consumer Advisory

Committee meeting, sometimes we have ideas and we push
those ideas forward in the business community.

Whatever support you can, I can't stress enough
meeting with these people and having the ongoing
dialogue is so, so vitally important.

Now we are going to go play with toys. We are going to have some demonstrations today on what we have out here in the market right now for out customers who have visual impairments or are blind. Cingular Wireless is going to be demonstrating their TALK software with the Nokia 6620, Susan. Leo Fitzsimon from Nokia is sitting in the back of the room. I recognize him.

Sprint will be showing their Voice Command Service with Audiobox CDM9900. Where's Travis? Oh, Travis Souders from Sprint. Where's Katie? Katie

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Wasserman -- there she is -- for Audiobox. Audiobox is a new name, folks. It's called UT Starcom.

Verizon Wireless, Larry Jacobs. There's Larry. Okay. He's going to be showing you Text to Speech Service with the LGVX 4500. Motorola, Scott Kelly. He's not here yet but I know he's coming. He's going to be demoing four models, V710, 265, 262, and 260. Katie is going to be also demoing the CDM 8920.

I know I have said a lot in -- how am I doing on time, Shirley?

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: You're doing fine.

MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. At this point I also want to introduce some of the staff at CTIA. For so long you have seen me as the voice of accessibility at CTIA but there's a number of people who, as I say, stand behind and sometimes are by my side helping me to address these issues at CTIA. Lori Messing. For those of you who are familiar with number portability, Lori is not only doing number portability now but she's also doing accessibility issues at CTIA.

Katie Tourtilotte at CTIA. Unfortunately,

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Katie could not be here today but if you can't ever reach me or Lori, please feel free to also reach Katie Tourtilotte at CTIA.

That's it. I'm going to open up the floor for questions.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Yes. David has his hand up. To your left, David.

MR. POEHLMAN: Hi, Andrea. Thank you for a wonderful presentation. That was a lot to get through in a short period of time which you did amazingly

well.

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MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you.

MR. POEHLMAN: I want to add to the plethora of things that are available, probably not in this country, but there is a cell phone recently announced by Siemens that also provides support for TALK. It runs on the Symbian system, too.

Hopefully someday we'll get that over here. We certainly have a lot to look at today and I appreciate you and CTIA and the industry folk for putting that together for us. It will be an exciting lunchtime. We'll have to get through lunch real fast.

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I have a question about Sprint. I don't know if this is the right venue to bring up a couple things. On slide 12 you have here, "Free directory assistance and voice command service." I suspect that these are two properties, not two free properties based on my understanding that voice command does incur a monthly fee from Sprint if you use Sprint.

The other question I have about the Sprint is near the bottom. It says, "Building personal address book via directory assistance. For certified blind, visually impaired and physically disabled customers." I'm fascinated by the capability of building an address book via directory assistance. If you can't answer that now, perhaps we can get an answer from the Sprint person over lunch or now if they would like to elaborate on that.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$$  WILLIAMS: I'm going to ask Travis to answer that question.

TRAVIS: I'll demonstrate the latter for you at lunchtime. I'm sorry. Can everyone hear me? Really quickly, we'll show at lunchtime the capability of using directory assistance to build a personal

address book in the Voice Command Service. And on the cost of the Voice Command Service itself, like directory assistance, it's free for blind users. For regular customers it does incur a \$5 a month charge.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. I think that - all right. We have a question here. We'll take one
more question and then we'll end it.

MR. STENSGAR: Not so much a question but more of a statement. First of all, I do appreciate your presentation. You have provided a lot of information about what technology is out there and some of the areas that you're working on.

In our culture and beliefs in Indian country, you know, we look on the handicapped as special people because, you know, in our view why would the creator make them different from us and so I appreciate all the efforts going forward in these technologies.

But having said that, as the gentleman to my right had explained earlier, you know, us folks that live in the rural communities do not have access to that because of very limited to poor to no cell

service.

I mean, in the area where I live on the Koval Indian Reservation in north central Washington if they had simply put up one additional tower, you could probably include maybe another 200 residents who would be able to have access to this technology that you talked of this morning and also to know what is currently available.

We have so many dead spots throughout Indian country it's probably phenomenal. I mean, you know, these technologies you're talking about are here and now in urban areas and cities but we have no access to them. Thank you.

MS. WILLIAMS: John, I just want to make one comment. You now touched on the other area that I work on at CTIA, tower siting issues. We have been trying to bring wireless telecommunication services to rural areas to tribal lands. It becomes sometimes an issue of local zoning authority where we can put the tower, how well we can camouflage it. What we're finding is particularly as we are moving to areas where we have already built out, we are now

getting to the areas where we were not allowed to build out and we are trying to get service to those areas. A lot of it has to do with no one wants a tower in their backyard. Or there are historic preservation issues that we have to deal with.

The FCC and United South Eastern Tribe just signed the Tribal Best Practice Agreement. We are hoping that with this agreement and process set up it will streamline the process so that we can get towers and antennas and the infrastructure out there so we can bring services to tribal lands.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Andrea, thank you ever so much. It's been very informative and we're glad to know so much is out there. Thank you.

Our next speaker is going to talk about navigating and linking to the FCC website and none other than David Kitzmiller. Who is better than to have the FCC webmaster? David, welcome.

Just while he's taking a minute to set up, well, I did it again. I goofed. I've got to tell you. I renamed Betty Thompson. It's not Johnson, it's Thompson. She came up and teased me about it.

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She said, "You gave me a new name." I'm going, "Oh, dear." Oh, well. Nobody's perfect. I mean, what can I say? I just won't get lunch Scott is telling me. Oh, good Lord. How can I do that?

Also, we are going to add to the presentation this morning a brief -- I think we're going to have time to do it this morning. Clay Bowen is going to give us a brief report on TRS I think just before we go to lunch. Debra has told me her presentation is not that long so we should be running right on time so not to worry. I will not delay lunch so we'll do our best.

Also, we'll be taking orders for cabs this afternoon so let us know before we go on the 3:00 break and make sure that I've asked you about it so that we can get that done. That's going to be very important to us.

I think -- let me see if there is something else I need to tell you. No, I think we are about set up up there. How are we doing?

MR. KITZMILLER: Another minute.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Technology. It's

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wonderful but it is complicated. You have to know which hole to plug it in. I mean, whew, it's beyond me sometimes.

I'll tell you what. While they are getting ready to do that, I'm going to let Scott -- I'm going to turn the microphone over to Scott and let him talk to you about the composition of the committee and how that happens, or are you ready to go, David?

MR. KITZMILLER: Not yet.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Not yet. Okay. We're going to turn it over to Scott.

MR. MARSHALL: Hi everybody. I've got a couple of questions about membership on the new committee and I want to address that. But I also just wanted to take a moment of personal privilege to tell you how wonderful it has been to work with all of you these past two years. You have certainly made my job easier. I've often said it's a really rocking group and it were all up to me, you would all come back and we would do it for another two years.

Anyway, what the process is is this. We'll solicit applications starting in November

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through January 31st from the public. You are encouraged to reapply if you are interested in another two-year term on the committee. As you know, there were about 15 people from the old original committee that continued on this one which does provide very useful continuity and hopefully allows the new committee to come up running from the get-go.

There will be a public notice which we will release. I have to publish in the Federal Register about this. I will send you all a copy of that notice via my e-mail blast list. Then you'll have all the information. What you will just need to do if you are interested in being considered for another two-year term is to send me back an e-mail with the information that we request.

It's not going to be an onerous process.

It will be very much like what happened last time.

Just some brief information so that we can have a baseline to review the applications. Those applications get reviewed by a whole lot of people.

After they're received and Chairman Powell ultimately makes the appointments and we expect that would happen

in March.

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I'm going to try to do it as early in March as possible so that you would have plenty of time to prepare for the first meeting which will occur sometime in April. Probably the end of the month April. That's what I know about the process at this point. Are there any questions that I can answer?

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: David has his hand up.

MR. MARSHALL: Yes, David. I can't see your hands so put it down and ask me the question.

MR. POEHLMAN: Here I am again. This is Dave Poehlman, American Council for the Blind. Scott, we want to say we appreciate having had the opportunity to work with you and Shirley.

MR. MARSHALL: Thank you.

And the rest of MR. POEHLMAN: the committee. It is delightful to be here today. mainly wanted to thank you for the diagrams. They are lovely. The Braille diagrams are absolutely exquisite. This is just mind boggling. This is the kind of exemplary support that we have come to know

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1	and regard highly and respect from the FCC so thank
2	you very much.
3	MR. MARSHALL: And I should say that
4	Andrea Williams came with her own Braille copies of
5	her PowerPoint this morning. Since I was under a lot
6	of pressure with the contractor to get that XLS
7	document done last week, I appreciate the fact that
8	she was able to do her own PowerPoint and Braille. It
9	was really need because I was following along as she
10	was giving her presentation. It helps my notes and
11	the minutes and all that stuff.
12	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Mike, I see your hand
13	up. Mike Duke.
14	MR. MARSHALL: Yes, sir.
15	MR. DUKE: Will we for the coming year
16	follow the same three-meeting format?
17	MR. MARSHALL: Yes. Meetings will be
18	probably again, these are not carved in stone yet -
19	- April, July, November.
20	MR. DUKE: Please don't go for convention
21	week.
22	MR. MARSHALL: No, there are a lot of

conventions the end of June, early part of July so I'm 1 trying to avoid that. MS. BERLYN: Scott. MR. MARSHALL: Hi, Debra. MS. BERLYN: This is Debra Berlyn. MR. MARSHALL: Yeah. I know this is difficult. MS. BERLYN: 8 Scheduling is always a very difficult matter but I was 9 wonderful if for at least the first meeting if there strong coordination 10 real 11 Chairman's office to see if he could be in attendance 12 at least at the first meeting of the CAC. Perhaps the 13 goal of that first meeting might be to work closely 14 with his scheduler to see if he could do that. 15 MR. MARSHALL: Right. I agree with you. He has been here previously. As you know, it is 16 17 difficult for him to come. He always gets invited 18 but, yeah, I will definitely make an extra effort to try to get him to this first meeting. I think it's a 19 20 great way to kick things off.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. And with that we'll turn the program over to David.

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MR. KITZMILLER: Thanks. Good morning.
My name is Dave Kitzmiller and I work in the FCC's
Office of Media Relations on the Internet Services
Staff. I would like to thank Scott for inviting me to
speak this morning and the Committee for providing
time on their agenda. I know you have a long agenda.
MR. MARSHALL: David is also the guy who
puts us on the Internet screen, too.
MR. KITZMILLER: That's right. We're live
on the Internet right now, I hope. I think. If we're
not, we're in trouble.
Since my presentation is about the FCC
website, I thought I would use an FCC style webpages
instead of PowerPoint for my presentation just for a
change of pace. Hope you like it. Let's see if we
can get it up there.
One of my duties in OMR is to chair the
Internet Working Group. The Internet Working Group is
a group of content managers and webmasters from each
bureau and office and any other people interested in
the website.

The group is technically inclined and

serves as more of a common resource and community than enforcement body. It encourages change through cooperation, education, guidelines, and recommendations. We don't serve as the web police. It's really a great group. Resources and policies to back up the group are kept on an extensive internal website that the webmasters use.

Effective navigating and linking to the FCC website is impossible without accessibility and usability. Today I want to focus on the accessibility and usability of the FCC site and in a broader context how we strive to make federal e-government accessible to all. And specifically how to keep consumers in the picture at the FCC. I think you are familiar with that mission statement.

Let me just start by giving you a brief overview. How big is the site? We have 20,000 webpages, 200,000 document files. Those are Word, Acrobat, Text, and some Excel. We add 500 documents to that every month. We are a regulatory agency and we produce a lot of paper, or a lot of electrons.

We have over 20 databases, more than 10

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webservers to put the information out on the web. We have over 130 Government forms. We get 700,000 page views per day on the FCC website. We update the homepage at least three times a day on average. On meeting days we update it continuously all day.

We also have 174 audio/video streaming files on the site right now and the archive grows by about five webcasts each month. Like we said, this meeting is also going to be added to that archive.

How big is the FCC? You probably know this as well as I do. We're a relatively small federal agency. I think we have about 2,000 staff here and in 28 field offices. We have 17 bureaus and offices and, of course, five commissioners.

Out of these numbers how many people contribute to the content on the site and who are they? We have 72 web content developers and managers. These are people who decide what content goes up. Once that's decided, there are 74 technical people who can actually post information on the FCC website.

What do we offer on the site? Well, there are two types of content on the site. We have

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documents and webpages. Official documents such as orders, NPRMs, NOIs, public notices, and news releases are placed in EDOCS and that forms the core of what our regulatory agency offers to the public. These documents are in a variety of formats. Again, Word, Excel, Text, and Acrobat. Then there are the The webpages, of course, are in HTML and webpages. they describe a particular subject and they link to the official documents that carry out the FCC policy.

The webmaster -- we have one for each bureau and office -- the webmaster decides how to fit the information onto the webpage within a frame work of the template, a webpage template, a list of standard page elements, our site design standards, our style guide, and our Internet posting policy. All those things are on our internal webmaster's resource site.

Providing access for all to the commission's information services and decision making process is really a multi-dimensional challenge that we face everyday. Our accessibility challenge is to make our website readable, useful, usable, efficient,

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effective, interactive, and informative for all people from a variety of backgrounds and educational levels including those in traditionally underserved communities.

These accessibility beneficiaries include consumers, telecommunication industry professionals, people with disabilities, people in rural and tribal areas, older adults, people with low literacy and non-English speakers.

So how do we achieve our accessibility goals? The first impression of the accessibility of a site is typically based on the effectiveness of the webpage design but we use many other techniques to improve access. These include our design, our content, our people, our systems, our interaction with the public, and our interaction with other agencies and organizations.

We achieve accessibility through our design in the following ways. We use a template-based design which provides a uniform look and navigation. The template was developed based on usability studies and standards and input from stakeholders.

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Template development involved manual line-by-line evaluation against each of the Section 508's criteria. Then double checking using accessibility evaluation tools and screen readers. We try to make the template airtight so when the webmasters go to create their pages, they have a head start on accessibility if they stick to the template.

We maintain 508 adherence of the template through the use of, again, written design standards, style guides, our intranet webmaster's site, along with monthly FCC and Government-wide webmasters meetings. Sometimes we even get direct advice from the Access Board.

Some of the technical accessibility features of our site, for some of the technical people here, include ult tags, repetitive link skipping, title tags, table and form labeling, high contrast text and graphics, CSS based fonts, and alternative file formats.

Some of the technical usability techniques used on the site include bread crumb links, site maps, date stamps, metadata tags, standard page navigational

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elements, standard positioning and colors, and limits on the use of frames, pop-ups, and animations. If that seems a little overwhelming, I wanted to overwhelm you because there is a lot that goes into making our pages accessible through our design.

We also achieve accessibility through our Let me just list a couple that's available. content. We have -- Dane may have touched on some of this this morning but let me just say there's over 100 fact sheets and a large collection of FAQs and white papers on consumer and telecommunication issues. We have commissioner and bureau issued consumer oriented articles and newsletters. We have over 50 special initiative pages on subject of current interest. There's an extensive glossary of telecommunications terms which are described in a non-technical way that avoids industry jargon. If you see any industry jargon in the glossary, let me know. Or let Dane know.

We have a comprehensive consumer guide on our organization functions and procedures. We have global outreach pages for international visitors and a

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growing amount of consumer information available in several languages. Check out the CBG site.

pages with resources There are for military families, consumers, parents, Native Americans, state and local governments, schools and libraries, and people living in rural areas. You also find an entire suite of pages on telecommunications related disability issues including -- you probably well aware of these -- telecommunications relay services, Section 255 devices, video description, closed captioning, E-911, TTY, hearing aid compatibility. If you have some extra time you can read up on all of those tonight.

Another thing we try to do is present the information by subject rather than agency organization chart. There's a centralized location for listing updates that occur daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, and everything in between. We have a complete list of all daily released, plus a daily spotlight on high profile releases, i.e., headlines.

Finally, we also offer live captioned webcasts, including today's meeting, and a collection

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of recorded workshops, tutorials, and other public forums captured in streaming audio, video format. They are all captioned.

How do we achieve accessibility through our people? We have Section 508 and 504 officers focused on improving the access to all FCC electronic data, resources, and equipment. We have an accessible format specialist focused on providing transcription and FCC information and Braille, large print, screen reader ready electronic text, and even audio and video formats.

As Dane pointed out earlier, there's an entire consumer bureau dedicated to serving the public interest by educating, engaging, and seeking input from consumers. You may not know that we have an Office of Work Place Diversity and an active Disability Rights Office involved in many programs to improve access to telecommunications.

We also value the people who participate in groups like this and other technical advisory committees whose purpose it is to keep consumers in the picture. We provide the public with access to our

staff through the online phone book, subject oriented telephone experts list, and e-mail and phone contact information on virtually all pages. At the bottom you'll see a contact link.

E-mails are given out, unfortunately for the webmaster, FOIA, commissioners, support desk, and all of our online filing systems. There are agency and division level TTY and toll-free number backed up by fully staffed state-of-the-art local and national call centers with 508 compliance voicemail systems.

We have an Office of Inspector General whose staff performs regular official assessments of our website's accessibility. We also rely on our FCC employees who are blind, have low vision, are deaf, are hard of hearing, or who have other disabilities who regularly contribute their expertise to the FCC's accessibility efforts. Many of you are in this room right now and I thank you for that help.

Okay. Achieving accessibility through our systems. We do have 20 online automated systems that allow the public to submit and review filings and comments related to FCC proceedings. To help keep

track of these systems we provide a reporting system the public can use to check on the status of the efiling systems.

Also available is a one-stop shop for licensing transactions in the wireless bureau and a Commission-wide registration system that lets users reserve a single number for all of their business dealings with the FCC. We offer a variety of search engines and indexes for full text search and tools for application specific searching.

Express versions of some of our full featured information retrieval systems help even casual users benefit from our sophisticated tools. Experienced users also get quicker results using the express versions.

On the nonvirtual side of the house there are accessible computers and kiosks in our reference center, as well as a free wireless Internet service here at the headquarters. Some of you right now are probably checking your e-mail on our wireless network.

Achieving accessibility through our interaction with the public. We provide a convenient

centralized way to file complaints on a variety of subjects. Complaints can be filed on the web via e-mail, by postage mail, over the phone, TTY, or by fax.

Our Section 504 accessibility handbook is online and list guidelines, information, and procedures that we use to ensure the Commission is accessible. Quarterly reports are online. They track consumer inquiries and complaints processed by the Commission. We use this data to identify which topics are of the most concern for the public so that we can more effectively focus our accessibility improvement efforts.

All public releases come with instructions for obtaining materials in alternative accessible formats. There's also a publicized method of accepting public submissions in alternative formats.

We offer free subscriptions for periodic e-mails about FCC releases, consumer issues, and other telecommunications related subjects. We also post all our policies that play a role in the accessibility of our e-governance. These policies include standards of customer service, website maintenance and schedules,

privacy, security notices, information quality guidelines, FOIA, and a note about required plug-ins and players at the bottom of each page.

Finally, we achieve accessibility through our interaction with other organizations, DOJ Section 508 survey. We do these self-evaluation surveys every two years. They include 27 questions that we have to answer on each of our top 20 pages.

It requires that we run each page through a screen reader. We use JAWS 5.0. We found that most of the survey pages were for e-filing or other applications. The top accessibility issues were skiplinks, form ID tags, nondescriptive link text, and use of color.

We also found that solutions to these issues were not complicated technically but were sometimes administratively hard to implement, especially for dynamic pages and on-line applications since there's a whole raft of contractors involved in some of our systems.

We also noted that improvements in version 5 of JAWS and DOJ interpretation of Section 508 contributed to our mostly positive answers. I should

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really say that all the answers were positive. We didn't stop until we got positive answers on all 20 of the top pages. In fact, we went down to 50 of our top pages and answered 17 questions for all 50. In the end we fixed everything that was wrong.

The Federal Web Content Managers Group. This is the nation's largest organization of federal webmasters. We participate monthly in meetings and discussions that this group holds on how to improve federal website usability, accessibility, and content management. They also host an e-mail forum and a couple of other online networking tools.

The General Services Administration. Our latest dealing with GSA involved reviewing and providing comments on their new proposed guidance on creating accessible PDF documents. Hopefully they'll get that right.

Finally, every year a team of researchers at the Taubman Center for Public Policy at Brown University examines and ranks over 1,000 state and federal websites based on information and service availability, quality of citizen access, and the

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amount of material helpful to citizens. FCC's website ranks among the top four federal websites in the study for the past five years.

On that note I'll stop.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Congratulations.

MR. KITZMILLER: Thank you. Questions?

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. Let's just start around the room. Susan.

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I think you're right.

You have a tremendous job. A lot of work. I have a
question about the Inspector's General's report or
analysis. Did that look at content? There seems to
be a lot of inconsistency in the accessibility of
content, particularly the word Acrobat, those types of
things.

MR. KITZMILLER: What the Inspector General -- you're talking about the FCC Inspector General Report. They've done, I think, three studies over the years and what they usually do is they also take the top 20 or so webpages and they run it through Bobby Section 508 and see what that spits out. Then they come to us and tell us to fix it and we fix it.

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1	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: So that would be HTML
2	only, not the documents that are posted?
3	MR. KITZMILLER: I don't believe they
4	looked at the documents, no.
5	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Okay. Who is
6	currently the accessibility specialist?
7	MR. KITZMILLER: Rosalind Singleton is our
8	Section 508 coordinator.
9	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Okay. So she's both
10	the 508 coordinator and the accessibility person in
11	terms of the Braille and alternate formats?
12	MR. KITZMILLER: In terms of alternate
13	formats? I'm not sure. I know we have an expert in
14	CGB who provides alternate formats and Braille and
15	what not. I don't know if he's appointed as the guy
16	or not. I'll check with Rosalind and let you know.
17	MR. MARSHALL: I think I can answer that
18	question, David. We did have a dedicated staff person
19	in CGB that provided accessible format documents but
20	he's no longer with us and we've been using an outside
21	contractor.

MR. KITZMILLER: What was his name?

MR. MARSHALL: Brian Millin. 1 MR. KITZMILLER: Okay. Thanks. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. David Poehlman. David Poehlman of the MR. POEHLMAN: American Council of the Blind again. Thank you, David, for a very comprehensive presentation. I 8 learned a lot. I have a number of things. I'm just 9 going to try to boil it down to one or two, though. You will be happy to know that a press 10 11 release announcing the soon availability of a suite of 12 programs from Adobe was issued a couple of days ago 13 and among the things that will be possible with this 14 new suite of programs is a more robust automated 15 assistance function providing people who produce content on an automated basis want to automate content 16 capability of 17 production with the improved 18 accessibility at the other end in several formats. 19 With regard to your website survey, there 20 are a few things. I don't know if they actually 21 showed up at all or not but they are worth mentioning.

One thing that's becoming increasingly apparent but

which might be somewhat outside of Section 508 but still fall within the realm that you guys work in with accessibility and usability is that of providing good access to information outside of the graphical user interface framework.

In the event that an information request - electronic information request comes into the
website by a user agent that doesn't support Java
Script and doesn't support frames, and I know you
don't use frames that much, that an appropriate
response can be given that would still provide the
kind of access that can be provided.

The other concern that I want to raise in this venue is that it would be helpful to possibly look at accessibility from the standpoint of some other factors for people who use screen readers.

For example, one of the things that's going to happen next year is that there is going to be the ability for a person using a Mackintosh to use an operating system that has within it the capability to be used by someone who needs a screen reader. It's a full robust capability. It may or may not provide

access at that point to Internet Explorer but it will provide good access to the Mackintosh native user agent Safari.

Explorer and promotes interesting and different challenges. I would hope that as we move forward in these processes that this would be considered as part of the continuation of the overall plan.

Lastly, I wonder if -- I understand that your policies reside behind the firewall. Can anyone else have access to them and, if so, under what circumstances can we take a look at them?

MR. KITZMILLER: As far as the firewall goes, we put as much information as we can on the public website and I can revisit that and see what things I can pull out of that webmaster site that would be applicable to put on the main FCC website.

As a matter of fact, the other day, just last week I put up a new document from Adobe not on the generating side but on the receiver side that gives guidance on operating the new Acrobat 6.0 reader, specific guidance for people with disabilities

and what tricks they can use. As far as on the other side, if you could send me an e-mail about this Adobe suite you're talking about, I would appreciate it.

MR. POEHLMAN: It's just Acrobat 7.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Look, we're running out of time and we are going to try to get to the questions so can we briefly get an answer for David or will you be able to communicate with him on e-mail?

MR. POEHLMAN: It's just Acrobat 7.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. All right. Brief question. Susan and then Joy and that's going to be it, I'm afraid.

MS. GRANT: Hi. Susan Grant, National Consumers League. My question has to do with finding things on the site, specifically with looking at regulations. When you try to search for a regulation it takes you off the FCC site to the Code of Federal Regulations site where you do a search where you often get very bizarre and confusing results.

I find it very hard to find things that I'm looking for. Would it be possible for the FCC to

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put on its site the regulations that specifically pertain to the FCC by subject matter so you could click right on that and go right do it rather than having to go through that whole search process?

MR. KITZMILLER: I understand that regulations.gov is not the easy thing to navigate.

Jeff, could you put the laptop on for a second on the screen? I'm not sure if this is what you're looking for. If you look on the main FCC homepage, in the left column there is a link. I don't know if you've looked here before, Rules and Regulations. We have the U.S. Code, CFR, and some other regulations that you can start by looking there. We actually list them on our site and you can go down and pick out which ones you want. Several bureaus and offices have these that apply to their sites or do their mission.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Before we get to Joy,

I have a question for you. Eugene asked me this. Is

your presentation on the FCC website? If so, is it

accessible? Could we find it? People are very

thankful for what you've done this morning, Dave.

1	Obviously they would like to know more.
2	MR. KITZMILLER: It's on there right now.
3	If you go to the front page and click on the meeting
4	for today. I'll put a link here under Consumer
5	Advisory Committee Meeting Presentations.
6	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Super.
7	MR. KITZMILLER: That's where the link
8	will be. It will be under Presentations 2004, today's
9	date, and Kitzmiller. For each of the slides the
10	navigation, if you click on notes, it gives you the
11	full comments that I talked about.
12	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Oh, that's wonderful.
13	Thank you so much, Dave. That's great. We're going
14	to have two more questions, Joy and then Susan.
15	MS. RAGSDALE: Joy Ragsdale with NASUCA.
16	I thank you for your presentation today. As usual, we
17	request and Scott and Shirley provide.
18	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Scott provides.
19	MR. MARSHALL: No, no, no. David
20	provides.
21	MS. RAGSDALE: Two quick questions. You
22	mentioned that there's an internet working group. Is

1	that working group open to the public?
2	MR. KITZMILLER: No, it's not.
3	MS. RAGSDALE: Okay. Since the
4	MR. KITZMILLER: I could consider that. I
5	never really thought about it.
6	MS. RAGSDALE: And, if not, perhaps
7	MR. KITZMILLER: It would be pretty
8	boring.
9	MS. RAGSDALE: We have a lot of good input
10	and the questions.
11	MR. KITZMILLER: That's a good point. Let
12	me think about that.
13	MS. RAGSDALE: Or perhaps the next CAC can
14	set up a working group that will work perhaps directly
15	with you and some of the other webmasters with each
16	bureau and division. We had already met with Roger
17	Goldblatt and recommended a number of suggestions that
18	we had for improving that particular page. What I
19	would like to do is to send you a copy of a letter
20	that NASUCA prepared and sent to Shirley with a list
21	of recommendations and a number of them addressed some

of the concerns that were already previously raised,

1	captioning and trying to arrange the data and subject
2	matter by perhaps earnings, the numbers that come out,
3	orders and documents. We would like to send this to
4	you and perhaps work with you a little more.
5	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: A copy of that is in
6	the packet, by the way.
7	MS. RAGSDALE: Actually, I didn't see it
8	in today's folder. It was sent by e-mail.
9	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Are you talking about
10	the November 19th 2004 consumer outreach?
11	MS. RAGSDALE: NASUCA recommends
12	improvements to the FCC.
13	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I'm sorry. Excuse
14	me.
15	MS. RAGSDALE: It was sent out in the
16	advance materials.
17	MR. KITZMILLER: Was that the March
18	recommendations?
19	MS. RAGSDALE: No, November. If you are
20	able to give a demonstration, a number of our members
21	tried to look up the earnings of various RBOC and
22	income and they have found that if you use earnings

plus a particular carrier, they had received 6,000 documents as a result. That's the type of problem, the lack of --

MR. KITZMILLER: WCB wireless?

MS. RAGSDALE: We use the search right on the homepage. The results we get are very broad and it's difficult trying to narrow down, particularly if you are using a preceding number or docket number and you will get everything that is listed. I think also the results are HTTP- and another number and that really is not understandable to the general consumer. Or to be as an attorney.

MR. KITZMILLER: In general if you're looking for officially released FCC documents, EDOCS search is probably the way to go rather than the full text search, general search. There may be other applications, specific searches that may be able to help you out in your case. EDOCS is the place to go for documents.

MS. RAGSDALE: If you are willing to give us that type of presentation in tutorial, that's what we were hoping to get today.

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1	MR. KITZMILLER: That would be a good
2	that would be a meeting all to itself on all of our
3	different search engines and how they target different
4	searches.
5	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: We have one more
6	question. Susan.
7	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I have a quick
8	question about the contents again. Do you have
9	policies or procedures to follow in terms of
10	development of the content? If so, what kind of
11	quality controls because, again, we do see
12	inconsistencies in how accessible documents are.
13	MR. KITZMILLER: You mean release
14	documents?
15	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Yes. Not the HTML
16	pages but the PDF or Word documents. PDF in
17	particular there is the ability to put in some tags
18	I don't know the official word for it that will
19	describe tables and things like that. That doesn't
20	seem to be used consistently.
21	MR. KITZMILLER: The secretary's office is
22	really the venue to take that us for released

documents. We in our Internet world really don't get
down to that level with the authors. I think maybe
it's a good idea but right now they don't have an eye
towards final placement on the website when they write
their documents. You're right. Our policies are for
the webpages and presentation of the webpages and the
links to those documents. After you get to the
documents, you are left to what the author had in
mind.
MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: The secretary is the
person we should follow up with?
MR. KITZMILLER: Right, the secretary's
office.
MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Can you put that
CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. We are
putting that information. It will be available to
you. Dave, obviously you've got to come back. Thank
you so much. We really appreciate your time and
thought and your presentation.
MR. KITZMILLER: Thank you.
CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Next we are going to
hear from Debra Berlyn, the report and recommendation

of the Competition Policy Working Group.

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MS. BERLYN: Can I do that from here, Shirley?

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: It's all right with me if it's all right with everybody else.

MS. BERLYN: I don't have overheads so I'll just sit here. You all should have in your folder a copy of the report of the Competition Working Group. In fact, in my folder I have two copies so you may have multiple copies of our report.

Let me just start out by thanking the working group. I think everybody is here today. You'll see their names listed at the end there. Cindy Cox who is here from Bell South, Chris Baker with AARP, Joy Ragsdale with NASUCA, Annette Cleckner Davis with MCI, and Mike DelCasino from AT&T. And myself, of course.

Let me just start out by telling you what our group was not charged with doing and we were not to debate competition as a principle. Competition is the cornerstone of the 1996 Act and the FCC is charged with developing rules and regulations to enforce that

law.

The purpose of our working group was to consider recommendations to the FCC regarding policies to best continue opportunities for consumers to benefit from competition in telecommunications.

An initial goal was to take a look at the final rules that the FCC would be issuing on the TRO, Triennial Review Order, and determine whether or not our group could develop specific recommendations for that proceeding.

It became very clear at our first meeting that it was going to be very difficult to develop a specific recommendation for that particularly proceeding so we set upon the task of developing more general principles to guide the FCC in that proceeding and in future proceedings that dealt with competition for telecommunications consumers.

Our task was perhaps an example of one of the issues that Susan Grant brought about which is the diversity of our group having a mix of consumer representatives and representatives from the various industry made it a very interesting process. Gave us

a great deal to debate and discuss. The conclusion that we came to was that it was going to be difficult to issue a recommendation that would be specific enough to be useful to the CAC.

In other words, as we debated our principles, it became clear that we were getting to a very general point and that by the time we would draft language, we wouldn't be saying anything more than what the FCC already knew and had in its previous proceedings.

That's the end game. Let me tell you a little bit about the process that we went through. We did have drafted principles and some of those are described in the summary. We went through each of them and had a discussion and attempted some amendments and rewrites for each of our principles. Some of them we were able to agree upon and others we just reached a point where we could not come up with final language.

For example, let me talk about our first principle which was probably the most contested and reflects our core differences of opinion. The

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original drafting was that the Commission should not interfere with the development of competitive options in the market place or limit the number of competitive choices available to consumers. We had a couple of issues that arose from that language.

First there was alternative language that would state the Commission should ensure that the regulatory environment provide carriers regardless of technology with an equal opportunity to offer consumers innovative services that they demand without suggesting that there be a specific number or a multiple number of providers.

A majority of us felt that did not address the original intent of the principle. Another member raised a very good point that there could actually — the language that the FCC not interfere with the development of competitive options could perhaps limit the FCC's ability to protect the interest of consumers in an effort to promote competition which was an interesting point.

So that gives you perhaps just an idea of the types of discussions that we had, the debate that

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we had, and the reason perhaps that we were unable to come with final language that we thought would be useful for the FCC from the CAC.

lieu of presenting principles determined that we would draft this report, this summary report of our efforts, present that to this CAC. would perhaps recommend Ι that because competition is the core principle of the Telecom Act and it is behind every proceeding that the FCC works on that this be an issue that we carry forth into 2005 as something to continue the discussion because it was, I thought, a very interesting process and helped to raise some issues that I think we will want to continue to look at. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Do we want to have some discussion on this, input from any of the other working group members, questions for Debra, or all of the above? Or none of the above is another choice.

Okay. Interesting paper. Interesting to hear the process in which they participated. I think it's well advised that this is something obviously that will be continuing on as the next Consumer

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Advisory Committee takes shape.

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Anyway, Debra, and your working group, we thank you very much for your efforts. Any questions?

I'm not trying to close off discussion here. You're not that hungry because lunch is not yet.

All right. Thank you very much, Debra. Good job there.

Now, we are going to move on. This is not scheduled and we really do hope that Brenda Kelly-Frey is listening. Brenda, get better. Broken ankles are tough things to deal with. Instead we are going to have Clay Bowen, whom I sure you all know from his tenure on the committee in the past. He is going to talk about -- give us a TRS update on what's going on with the relay service.

MR. BOWEN: She wanted you guys to know that the TRS work group has met since our last meeting and we have continued to review the issues that are before the FCC related to TRS. Specifically we discussed the continued concerns over IP relay fraud.

We also talked about VRS cost recovery. We also talked about the lack of oversight for the

current VRS environment. Of particular concern to state administrators at this time is the lack of available information on VRS traffic. State administrators have no idea what the usage rate of VRS is.

We have no idea what the real costs of VRS are. And we have no idea what the interstate intrastate division of those minutes is. As the FCC looks towards the jurisdictional separation of cost for IP relay services, state administrators are at an extreme disadvantage as we move towards that.

The TRS work group would again like to recommend that the FCC strongly consider a VRS solution summit to address some of these issues prior to making a decision on the jurisdictional separation of cost for IP relay services.

Just to follow up on a comment that Dane Snowden made this morning about TSP, or Telecommunications Service Priority. For those of you who were here earlier this year, Brenda and I presented on TSP and requested that the FCC consider this and we are very pleased to want to thank the FCC

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on behalf of the TRS work group for their support and encouragement of state relay centers to start participating in the TSP program. We feel this is most important for the deaf, hard of hearing, speech impaired, and death/blind communities that use relay service to restore dial tone to these centers as soon as possible in a post-9/11 world. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you, Clay. Does anyone have any questions or comments for Clay? Well, what I would like to do is since we actually are early -- I can't believe that -- let's change lunch time from 12:00 until 1:00. You can go play with the toys, as Andrea says, and we will come back and convene at 1:00 because we do have some working groups with recommendations that we will have to vote on this afternoon so this will give us a little bit more time and flexibility in dealing with those issues. From 12:00 until 1:00, folks, be back here. Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 12:00 p.m. off the record for lunch to reconvene at 1:00 p.m.)

A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N

1:03 p.m.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Can I get everyone to return to the table, please? Hello, everybody. Hello. Don't make me shout. It's not a pretty picture. Please come back to the table. We really have a lot to do this afternoon. You don't want me to keep you here until 6:00. You know that. I've told Scott if you all don't behave he's going to lock the door.

Joy Ragsdale was telling me that Dave Kitzmiller is going to set up a kind of panel discussion, a hands-on day on the website. You want to add to that, Joy? Stick your hand up so she can see you.

MS. RAGSDALE: Hello. In follow-up to the presentation that we had today, I asked David if he would be willing to set up another meeting, a townhall type of meeting to give us an actual tutorial

presentation on how to use and navigate through the FCC's website because that is some of what we have been expecting today and he was more than willing and said that would entail a panel discussion since, as he mentioned, there are webmasters for each bureau. will try to keep the members apprized because we have not set any dates or discuss any timeline of when this would occur. Of course, we would try to use the FCC's communication facilities and people could log onto the FCC's website. As the open Commission meeting process is held you simply log on. Perhaps as Jeff mentioned, we could e-mail questions that we may have and someone from the staff could try to do a hands-on approach and address questions as they are coming in. We'll try to work out the logistics but at least he's open to the idea.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. That's great. Thank you so much. Now, I've had two orders for cabs, one at 3:30 and one at 3:45. Do we have earlier cabs that we need to have ordered before 4:00? Anyone else? Okay. So we've got two cabs, one for John at 3:45 and one for -- who was it? Oh, that's right, Jim

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Conran at 3:30. Right? Okay. Larry, you need -okay. Who needs cabs at 4:15? Four, five, six. All
right. Anybody going to Reagan and share a cab?
Anybody want to share a cab?

PARTICIPANT: I'm going to Reagan.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: But he's going before 4:00. You're going to be gone. Okay. So we've got one cab at 3:30, one cab at 3:45, and how many cabs for 4:15? Larry, Joe, Mike. Anybody going to Dulles? Mike's going to Dulles. Stick that hand down there, Mike. Yeah, you didn't. Okay. Show hands again who needs a cab at 4:15. One, two, three, four, five, six. We've got six cabs at 4:15. Joe?

MR. GORDON: Union Station? Anybody going to Union Station?

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Anybody going to Union Station? Okay. There's two people going to Union Station. Okay. Scott will get them ordered for us at the break which should give us plenty of time. All right.

Moving right along here, the Consumer Complaints, Outreach, Education and Participation

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Working Group has put together a paper for us and they have some recommendations that we will be voting on as to how we present them to the Commission.

Joy, you want to take over here?

MS. RAGSDALE: I'll make my initial presentation brief since I believe we've touched upon all the issues that have been raised today. We want to give the bulk of our time to Andrea Williams and Mike DelCasino and Mark Pranger who have worked very diligently in trying to address the consumer complaint data.

What I would like to say is that we've had a wonderful time in working with various members of the FCC's consumer complaint group and the outreach division. In particular, we have Lou Sigalos here with us today and he's always been very willing to have his staff members meet with us anytime that we've asked and we appreciate that very much.

After we have our presentation from Andrea and Mike DelCasino, then Linda West will make a formal presentation on behalf of our advisory committee in reference to the Consumer Advisory Committee for the

1	next two-year term. At this point I would like to
2	turn it over.
3	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: One question. Who is
4	going to cover the four recommendations that you have
5	in your paper?
6	MS. RAGSDALE: The actual recommendations
7	from the Consumer Complaint Group?
8	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Right.
9	MS. RAGSDALE: That is Andrea and Mike
10	Williams.
11	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. You're going
12	to cover that now? Okay. So now this is where we pay
13	attention.
14	MS. RAGSDALE: I married them. That's my
15	mistake. Andrea Williams and Mike DelCasino.
16	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I understood what you
17	were saying. Thank you. Okay. We'll turn it over to
18	the two of you. You just want to do it from your
19	chairs? That's fine. Mike and Andrea, you're up.
20	MS. RAGSDALE: And Mark.
21	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: And Mark. Okay.
22	Yeah, Mark. We can't forget Mark. Mark who? Who

starts?

MS. WILLIAMS: Well, first of all, the Consumer Complaint Working Group is a subgroup. We have been meeting, I would say, pretty regularly over the summer looking at the FCC quarterly report and looking at some of the issues that have been raised at previous Consumer Advisory Committee meetings how to help the FCC recommendations to improve it.

We first looked at basically four areas, or what we call four issues that we found that really needed attention. Particularly the first one. We would not have been able to provide the FCC with the type of feedback if it wasn't for Mark Pranger the work that he did in terms of taking numbers and turning them out and coming up with a way that I think the quarterly report can help consumers even more.

Mike, Mark, please jump in. Basically the first issue was in terms of what the purpose of a quarterly report is. As we met with the FCC Deputy Chief of the Consumer and Government Affairs Bureau, Thomas Wyatt, who helped us give perspective and understanding of the purpose of the quarterly report,

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we were looking for issues with respect to the report offering trend and data analysis. It's our understanding that the purpose of the quarterly report was to put the numbers out there, not necessarily to do the trend and data analysis, and let the numbers speak for themselves.

Our first recommendation deals with providing more information than just the top five. What we were finding is that publishing only the top five categories may not reflect formal complaints and inquiries that may be significant to a particular --

Yes, Shirley?

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Let me just ask you a question for clarification for the committee. The quarterly report that you referred to, is that Commission-wide or is that from the Consumer Governmental Affairs Bureau? Is it from the complaints office? Would you be specific as to what the quarterly report contains?

MS. RAGSDALE: Yes. Every so often the FCC through the Consumer and Government Affairs Bureau puts out a quarterly report that tracks the type of

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informal complaints and inquiries that the FCC
receives from their consumer centers, particularly
when consumers call in with particular complaints.
Now I think it's been about two years or three years,
Mark, they have been tracking well, they haven't
been tracking but they have been putting these reports
out. Usually the categories are limited to just the
top five categories. One of the issues was that if
you have one of those high profile issues like the
Janet Jackson incident and even local number
portability that there's a concern that those numbers
may be skewed, may not be showing what consumers, in
particular other categories or other geographic areas,
are concerned with. The intent was let's go beyond
the top five and even putting the information in a way
that may be helpful to consumers. That's what Mark
Pranger provides us with. I'm going to turn it over
to Mark and let him explain what we were trying to do
with the numbers. Mark.

MR. PRANGER: The work I produced was basically a spreadsheet with a lot of graphs attached to it. In our discussions in the working group we

found that the intent of the quarterly report was to give information to the consumers about what they were complaining about. Unfortunately only limited it to the top five. That's a lot of information that we're missing there. We talked about what would happen if something was complained about and would fall into the top six or seven consistently. Well, with only displaying the top five we would lose that information.

That category would be overshadowed by wardrobe malfunctions or skits on football and things of that nature. So we wanted the Commission to give us all the numbers. They said let the numbers speak for themselves, but yet we weren't getting all of the numbers themselves.

In my research on trying to find just the top five category numbers it was hard to put together historical data. I couldn't go back to the third quarter of 2001 which is when this data starts, and also when I started producing it online. At least that's as far back as I found. So I put together the very large spreadsheet that you have a printout of

and the Braille copies were made available to the committee.

The goal of the numbers part of the spreadsheet was to fill in that gap of not having complete data. It lists all of the different categories supplied by the FCC and it goes back in this particular case to the very beginning. A two-year graph or a 10-quarter or eight-quarter graph, something like that, may be something that we do on an ongoing basis.

This particular one I went back to the beginning to show the historical significance in data. You can see whether a complaint group is consistent over time, whether it's gone down over time, whether it's gone up over time. You would be able to see what happens over time to make decisions.

There were, I believe, six what I had called broad categories. Within each of the six broad categories they have main categories. Within the main categories some of them are broken down into subcategories. Displaying information on certain groups, certain categories at one time is what the

graphs are for.

If we go back and look at some of the recent graphs, I chose to break down just the first set of categories which falls under broadcast codes. Under broadcast codes we have main categories. We have three of those. Then two of the main categories are further broken down.

Being a researcher I like to drill through information. Start at the top and work my way down.

I do better doing that with graphs and charts than I do raw numbers. I may want to get down to the very end to get to the raw numbers but using graphs and charts gives me that visual display right off the bat.

I have put together various charts showing different ways of showing the same information. One that is consistent through here is what they call a stacked bar chart that shows percentage contributions. It's good for showing trends over time and percentage contribution type of deal.

Quarter by quarter by percentage contribution was one of the two charts that I put together. It shows you starting back in 2001 and

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going forward what percent of that particular category a group or subgroup contributed to it. That's one method of showing the data and it's good to show that over time we have a large percentage of our complaints coming from this particular area. Maybe we just need to pay more attention to those complaints.

Line charts are good for showing trends of increasing or decreasing volumes. When I switched to a line chart I went for raw numbers instead of percentages because we need to know do we have 5,000, 10,000, 20,000 complaints in that particular area.

It shows us what we can get from that, those trends that we're looking for. Once again, at no point in here we make interpretations — the Commission not make interpretations. They will just be supplying information.

The next chart that I have on here is a stacked area chart. It's similar to a stacked bar chart in that it displays percentage information over time. Once again, we are going back on the historical significance and work our way through showing the exact same information the stacked bar chart does. We

don't have to produce every one of these every time.

It's just these documents are proof of concept. What
can we do? What are the different varieties?

As we go through here we also -- I also wrote down underneath the broadcast codes, which was one large category, three main categories. I did the same thing. I repeated the stacked bar charts and the line charts to show within the broadcast codes how much of the broadcast codes are contributed to the three main categories.

When a main category got broken down even further, I broke it down into the subcategories and once again provided the same stacked bar charts, line charts, the area charts. I have limited myself on the pie charts to showing one quarter of information at a time.

If I'm looking at just a particular quarter instead of the entire chart over a series of time, that's when I use the pie charts. It shows percentages, once again, in a manner of size comparison similar to the stacked bar chart. Unfortunately, pie charts don't go good over time

periods so we couldn't do a series of pie charts and get as much information as possible with stacked bar charts.

I was addressing the two issues of more historical data with this document and displaying information so that we can see underlying trends or we can see when particular categories are constant over time, where some categories will go up and down and drop out of the top five, show up in the top five.

We want to be aware of the categories that are consistent over time. If we continue to have a category that comes in sixth or seventh, that may be more of a problem than a category that is the top five, wardrobe malfunction this month, and then the next four quarters didn't do anything. That shows a temporary problem whereas a category that consistently shows up with a high volume shows a long-term problem.

What this does not address was one of the issues of weighing the different results based on things such as where did the complaints come from, whether it's rural America, urban America, whether it's Native American complaints, whether it's

complaints from individuals who are deaf or blind.

That is an issue that should be left up to the next two-year committee to deal with. We can't do it all in one shot so I wanted to address the two most important which was historical and trying to catch those categories that were constant over time but yet not in the top five.

MS. RAGSDALE: Just a question. One of the recommendations is that the FCC use these type of charts complimenting the quarterly complaint report that they already produce, or produce the quarterly report in another format.

MS. WILLIAMS: We we're suggesting this is just a model or sample. We don't necessarily know all the FCC's resources and this is to give them the idea of what we think, what our committee felt that consumers would find helpful. To the extent that they can incorporate that into their quarterly reports, then that's a good thing.

MS. RAGSDALE: Would you mind sharing Thomas' feedback?

MS. WILLIAMS: Oh, yes. Sure. We met

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with Thomas Wyatt and his staff, Martha Contee. They were very, very receptive to the issues and recommendations. In fact, Thomas kept saying over and over again that this type of meeting and type of dialogue with the members of our committee was extremely helpful, if nothing else to sort of give them also a check in terms of things that they are doing right. They are at least going in the right direction.

One of the things he really appreciated with the FCC quarterly reports because they are coming out so frequently, sometimes you don't have the opportunity to just stop and assess what you're doing, whether you need to be doing something differently. That's what this process gave him the opportunity to do, to sort of stop and thing about how we can do this, whatever we can do to make this more helpful for consumers.

MS. RAGSDALE: So, I believe, Shirley, this chart goes with the first recommendation and then there are three others that they have to discuss within the next five minutes.

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1	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: No, you've got until
2	you've got more time than that.
3	MS. RAGSDALE: Right, but Linda has a
4	recommendation.
5	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay.
6	MS. WILLIAMS: That's what I wanted to ask
7	you. Do you want to stop after each recommendation
8	and vote on them?
9	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Yes. I
10	definitely do so we don't want to lump them together.
11	This pertains to recommendation No. 1.
12	Unfortunately, I don't have one of the pie charts.
13	It's not in my folder for some reason. All that work
14	Mark did, it's a shame, but I'm sharing it. I can't
15	do Braille. I'm sorry.
16	That's okay. I see it now. Okay. I was
17	following what he was saying. It made perfect sense
18	to me. I had it in my mind. Okay. So we are looking
19	at recommendation No. 1 Now, you want to present this
20	as a formal recommendation?
21	MS. WILLIAMS: Yes.
2,2	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. All right.

1	Can you summarize it? Actually, what you want is the
2	Commission to publish all of the categories, not just
3	the top five. Is that correct?
4	MS. WILLIAMS: Expanding the number of
5	categories using a summary table in the quarterly
6	report.
7	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Is there a limit to
8	how many you think they can physically handle? This
9	would be putting them up on the webpage and publishing
10	them or how?
11	MS. WILLIAMS: What we had considered was
12	letting the FCC micro-manage.
13	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay.
14	MS. WILLIAMS: But they understand the
15	concept of what we are trying to achieve here.
16	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. So what we're
17	talking about here is the Commission should really
18	expand the number of categories and subcategories for
19	the reports so that we see what's going on. Mike.
20	MR. PRANGER: Shirley, I think the
21	recommendation basically should be that the Commission
22	expand the quarterly report to include all of the

1	categories under which it takes in formal complaint.
2	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right.
3	MR. PRANGER: And that it provide in that
4	report trend information, historical information, as
5	well as
6	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: As well as current.
7	All right.
8	MR. PRANGER: That's my recommendation.
9	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Do we have a
10	discussion on this recommendation? All right. Do I
11	hear a move to accept the recommendation?
12	MS. RAGSDALE: So moved.
13	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. And second?
14	MR. PRANGER: I second.
15	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All in favor of the
16	recommendation say aye, please.
17	ALL: Aye.
18	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Nays? The
19	recommendation is passed unanimous. Good work, folks.
20	All right. Let's move on.
21	MS. WILLIAMS: Mike, you want to take the
22	second recommendation?

MR. DELCASINO: Yeah. Sure. Okay. In the interest of time, the second recommendation basically is a follow-on to some of the discussions that we had with Thomas about why they tend to only report the top five categories. That generally was because a lot of the categories are zero categories in any given quarter.

While we had some lengthy discussion about that which basically led to this recommendation which it certainly acknowledges all of the efforts on the part of the Commission and Thomas' group in particular in terms of delaying with a huge volume of calls on an extremely wide spectrum of subjects.

Nevertheless, we decided that it was advantageous to recommend that additional efforts be done on the part of the Commission to train the CAMs, do additional training of the CAMs to sensitize them to the fact that there are other categories there and then to pay particular attention when a call comes in that it get recorded in the appropriate category.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay.

MR. DELCASINO: So this recommendation

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basically asks for additional expanded training of the CAMs.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: This is training updating you're talking about? If there are new areas of complaints, they would also have to be coded so it would be an ongoing process?

MR. DELCASINO: Yes, that's correct.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right.

MS. WILLIAMS: One of the things, Shirley, that we found and it was very helpful to have members of the industry who deal with calls and have call centers and how that can most effectively minimize human error and bias in data. I think across the board everyone agreed it was constant training of your CAMs.

It's not just a one-shot deal. To the extent that the FCC is already doing that, great, but we want to make sure that the chairman the commissioners understand that this is something that needs to be ongoing, not just a one-shot deal once a year.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Right. As someone

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who runs an organization with a thousand volunteers
who are always asked to code their cases, I totally
appreciate the challenges involved here. All right.
Is there discussion on this recommendation? Is
everyone clear? Do we have any questions or concerns?
No? All right. Then do I hear a recommendation a
motion on this recommendation?
MS. GRANT: So move.
CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Susan makes a
motion that we accept it. Linda seconds. All in
favor say aye.
ALL: Aye.
CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Opposed? All right.
It's unanimously carried. All right. Issue
No. 3.
MS. WILLIAMS: The third recommendation
deals with when we got down to the discussion in
terms of was the quarterly report definitive in terms
of all the informal complaints or inquiries that come
into the FCC.
One of the things that many of us knows

that the FCC, particularly since Dane has been at the

Consumer and Government Affairs Bureau, has been doing a lot of outreach on a number of issues, particularly in Indian country in terms of children, parents, and things of that nature. Our concern was how is this information -- is this information making its way into the quarterly report.

What we found it's not necessarily -- that may not necessarily be the case. What their recommendation primarily deals with is making sure that information makes it to the FCC quarterly report and the FCC coming up with processes or procedures to ensure that happens.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: What kind of form are you talking about this taking? Just a listing of categories? I'm a little unclear as to what form?

MS. WILLIAMS: What we're talking about, to give you a very good example, we know that Kris Monteith and the Consumer Government Affairs Bureau, and Jeffrey Blackwell have been going to a number — numerous outreach to Indian country. Are those issues making its way into the quarterly report?

Do we see -- here is a segment of our

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population where this is telecom access. I think Linda said it best in one of our working groups. Lifeline issues is a major issue in Indian country. Well, if you look at the quarterly report, you would never know it.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I see. Okay.

MS. WILLIAMS: There's got to be a way that information that they are getting in outreach makes its way back into the quarterly report so it really is showing where those issues are.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I'm totally in agreement with you. I'm just a little bit -- recommendation No. 3 tells me what the concern is but it doesn't suggest how it should be included in the report because it's not being included now.

MS. WILLIAMS: What we're --

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Do we want to be more specific? Maybe we don't. We just want to give broad overview for the FCC as to what they should do? Is that the goal?

MS. WILLIAMS: We wanted to give -- again, we are very cognizant of the budgetary constraints

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that the FCC works under but we want to make sure, again, that the chairman and the commissioners understand that this is an important issue that they have to address, fine procedures and ways to make sure that this information is being reported.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. All right. Susan, did you have a comment on that? Okay. Basically you're saying it's not included now. It should be included in the quarterly report. You're giving the FCC the wherewithal to do -- you're asking them to do it and how they choose to do it but to make it available.

MS. WILLIAMS: Right.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Don, your hand went up first and then Joy and then Mike.

MR. SNOOP: Yeah. My concern is the definition of -- I'm very sensitive to defining complaints. On one spreadsheet we're talking about bonafide complaints that are coming in. These are questions, concerns taking place during outreach to combine them with complaints made to boot one or the other.

1	When I say defining of complaints is
2	something that's very sensitive to me, in New Jersey
3	right now we're got a public hearing on Monday with
4	the Board of Public Utilities trying to define what a
5	complaint is because for a year now they have been
6	trying to implement a law changing the way the cable
7	industry records complaints because of different
8	legislation.
9	It can become a very sticky wicket so to
10	make it clear you may want to have these listed
11	absolutely. Chart them, list them, get them in, get
12	them on the issues list but to have them listed with
13	complaints you may dilute one or the other.
14	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Are you proposing
15	that it be a separate section of the report?
16	MR. SNOOP: Yes.
17	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: That this be the
18	results of outreach to the
19	MR. SNOOP: Yes.
20	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. I think that
21	makes sense. Could we amend the recommendation to
22	state to the effect that it be part of the quarterly

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report but separated from the complaints themselves?
All right. Now, we may have some more comments on
that. Is your comment on that particular issue,
Susan? Okay. You want to do that?
MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I would think they
would know to do that. That seems to me micro-
managing. I mean, anybody who is doing a report they
are going to talk about where the information comes
from. The intent of this is to make sure that things
that may not show up numerically like all 200 people

That is critical. That type of thing should be captured. If you look at the data in terms of numbers, it's not going to show up so this gives them a vehicle. I don't think we need to go into that level of detail.

that we were talking about before may not have access

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Now, we had some other comments. Joy had a comment.

See, Shirley, what you see MS. RAGSDALE: here is the demonstration of some of the conversations that we've had in our working group.

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to basic service.

1	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I'm sorry.
2	MS. RAGSDALE: No, it's a good example of
3	why we have not been able to reach consensus as to
4	what is micro-management, what is providing
5	suggestions. Of course, the FCC has the option to
6	accept whatever suggestions that are given. I think
7	some guidelines would be helpful for the FCC to
8	consider, not to just present the problem but also
9	perhaps resolutions.
10	When you ask how, it could be accomplished
11	at a particular forum. They could issue surveys.
12	They could have questionnaires. Addressing Don's
13	problem or issue, they could then publish in a
14	separate vehicle. There are tools that could be used.
15	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: You're leaving the
16	door open for them to do it.
17	MS. RAGSDALE: Right, but then at least
18	give them guidance as to what we're looking for and
19	not just lay open the door.
20	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Mike, did you have a
21	comment?
22	MR. DELCASINO: Yes. Just a quick

comment. Susan I think hit the nail on the head.
When this subject first came up, it came up in the
context of this information never I was going to
say almost never but really never making it to a
quarterly report because the volumes were always below
the top five. We would have addressed this in
recommendation No. 1. If the Commission publishes all
of the categories this information would be available.
CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay.
MR. DELCASINO: So absent them publishing
all the information, recommendation 3 arrives and
says, "Think of another way but you need to address
it."
CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. I've got you.
John, you had a comment?
MR. STENSGAR: Am I live? Can you hear
me?
CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Pardon me for
pointing, folks. It's necessary sometimes.
MR. STENSGAR: Well, I guess I just
totally agree with the amendment to include the

outreach programs because then you are more defining

the information as coming forward. I represent 52 tribes in the northwest and many of my constituents would like to become consumers. I mean, they don't have that option right now. As I said, those numbers are skewed because they don't have access to a phone to complain about something.

To take it a step further, I mean, I don't know if this is the place but to further define how the universal service fund dollars are distributed to, for instance, Washington State, I understand that Washington State receives in the neighborhood of \$3.6 million, but there is no way to clearly define where those dollars are going, whether they are going to north central Washington where I live, or whether they are going to Spokane, Puget Sound, Yakima area where they don't have connectivity issues that we have in the rural parts of the Pacific northwest. I'm totally in support of more defining what those numbers would be. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. All right.

Then I think we'll just leave the recommendation as it

is. You worked hard on it. Do I hear a motion to

approve it? I'm not trying to cut off discussion. Is the comfort level reached? Okay.

MS. WEST: I move.

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CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Linda is making a motion. Andrea.

MS. WILLIAMS: Second.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: And seconded. All in favor of the motion say aye.

ALL: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Opposed? All right.

We passed it unanimously. Thank you very much.

Issue No. 4 really is in response to -- it's one of those issues that came up in our discussion and was almost like, "Oh, my goodness. People really don't understand."

If they are not going to provide the trend data analysis and then you're told, for example, in terms of industry case, "Here are the numbers. You go do it yourself," yes. But those who may live inside the Beltway or they are familiar with the FCC processes may know how to do that.

But what about those outside of the

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Beltway? It's very important. That's the whole purpose of the Freedom of Information Act. We found even among our working group did not understand or know that the FCC actually had a process to get this information.

What that process is is up on the website but we feel it needs to be publicized more. I gave a classic example which happened to me. My daughter is at the University of Penn working at the School of Annenberg and they are doing some research on impact of media on various segments of society.

She was told to go and find some data and didn't have a clue where to find it at the FCC, how she should do this, so she calls mom. I said, "Go to the FCC website. You see where it says FOIA? Click that on." She said, "Oh, my God. You mean to tell me we've been fretting over this for a week and it's taken you less than five minutes?" I said, "Yes."

That's the level of understanding that I think outside -- if you're not dealing with the FCC on a daily basis, you may not know how to do that. The purpose of the Freedom of Information Act is to make

public information available and people should know 1 how to do that process. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Do we have discussion? MR. STENSGAR: Move to approve. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. We have a move here to approve. Well, making a motion to accept 8 it. Do I hear a second for the motion? 9 MR. SNOOP: Second. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Seconded. All in 10 11 favor of the motion say aye. 12 ALL: Aye. 13 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Opposed? Good job, Complaint Working Group. That's super. Four down. 14 15 Now, do you have more to add? 16 MS. WILLIAMS: Not to this piece. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Not for this meeting. 17 18 MS. WILLIAMS: No, to Linda West, 19 we've already discussed more or less the 20 recommendation that she is going to make. 21 going to raise some other issues in regards to the 22 structure of our committee.

1 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Linda. MS. WEST: Good afternoon. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Stick your hand up again. MS. WEST: Okay. Everybody has the letter in their packets and because we are running short of time and have a real full schedule or agenda, I'll cut 8 it short. 9 I want to express my delight of serving on 10 this committee for the last two years. I have learned 11 so much from everybody on the committee. I sincerely 12 hope that I have been able to share some insight for 13 some of them and to the problems and concerns that we face out on Indian reservations and in rural America. 14 15 From a personal note I would like to 16 encourage everybody that is on this committee to reapply. It took us until the third meeting to really 17 18 get started working by the time we set up the groups, got kind of to know each other, defining things that 19 20 really were important to work on and concentrate on.

accomplish so much more if we come in knowing pretty

I feel that the next two years we could

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much what we've done and accomplished. It would be hard for another Indian to come in and spend three meetings just trying to inform people about our particular situation out there. With that, I guess I'll close. It's been a real, real pleasure.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: There is a letter in the folder on the recommendations from the Consumer Outreach Group. To that effect --

MS. WEST: Did you want me to read it?

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: No, it's in the packet. I don't think there is any particular reason to. I appreciate your sentiments and that is why we are encouraging everyone to reapply for the committee. I think that it does take a while for groups to get to know each other and start working effectively.

I believe that this last year as been just really extraordinary in terms of people coming together and the energy and the output from the group. It's been very interesting to watch the dynamics develop. I appreciate your comments. Do we have any other comments on that or thoughts? Okay. Then we have adopted your recommendations. Thank you all so

much for your thought and energy and everything else. Joy.

MS. RAGSDALE: If I may add one thing. These are the formal recommendations that we had ready. Of course, the group worked tirelessly to address a number of issues. Because Lou Sigalos came down here to hear our presentation, I just wanted to raise the fact that they are still working on the consumer focused whether it be a paper brochure or creating a dedicated webpage for entities such as ourselves so that the information that we need is centralized. Their staff is still working on it and they are not going to throw it in the file 13.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Right. That's wonderful. Thank you. Thank you to the FCC for the support. All right. Okay. Well, thank you again, group. That's been wonderful.

Moving along, we are coming to the report and the recommendations of the Homeland Security Working Group under Mike Duke's chairmanship. I just like to tell you that Mike really stepped up to the plate to do this because we kind of twisted his arm

and he said, "Ow." We said, "We don't let go until you do it." That's not really true. I'm just teasing him. Mike, thank you. I'm ready for your report.

MR. DUKE: I was praying for thunder.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Stick your hand up again. She didn't take you seriously.

MR. DUKE: Okay. When Shirley grabbed hold of my arm -- down in the south we have a story about snapping turtles and when a snapping turtle would bite you, he wouldn't turn lose until it thundered so I was praying for thunder but it didn't happen.

I would like to thank the members of our Homeland Security Working Group for doing exactly that, working. They worked hard. We came to the table with a lot of questions and sometimes more questions than we had answers and more issues than we had answers for. We built through a series of discussions both through teleconference and e-mail consensus on some points that I think you will find to be important.

This is certainly not a limited -- it's

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certainly an ongoing process. As you know, Homeland Security is something that is going to be with us I suspect from now on so these are issues that will get visited and revisited probably any number of times and expanded and added to and so forth.

First of all, again thanks to those on the committee, as Shirley said earlier this morning, some of the corporate representatives on the committees provided us with some telephone conference avenues that had they not been there and had they not been participating we would not have been able to enjoy the internal e-mail list set up by Scott which was also very helpful and very essential in the preparation of what you see here.

We have five recommendations and I assume that we should do these as the last committee did and then take them one by one?

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I think so, yes.

MR. DUKE: Okay. So our first recommendation then is to encourage the transmission of emergency information via both open captioning and main channel audio announcements whenever doing so is

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1	technically feasible.
2	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right.
3	MR. DUKE: I think some people may does
4	everybody understand what open captioning is?
5	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: It's for everyone.
6	Isn't it?
7	MR. DUKE: Yes. Open captioning does not
8	require the activation of a setting on your
9	television. It's on the screen whether your closed
10	captioning is turned on or not. The feeling among the
11	group was that for emergency information that is very
12	important.
13	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: It is very valuable.
14	MR. DUKE: So that's the first
15	recommendation.
16	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. Do we
17	have discussion? No? All right. Do I hear a motion
18	to accept the recommendation?
19	MS. WILLIAMS: Moved.
20	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. And
21	second?
22	MR. DUKE: Second.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: The motion is on the 1 Do I hear a vote -- yeah. All those in favor say aye. Thank you, Susan. ALL: Aye. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Opposed? I'm going to have to write that down. MR. DUKE: Having been the chair before of 8 other things I can understand when the chair gets 9 tired. 10 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: The chair's brain 11 just took a vacation. All right. 12 MR. DUKE: Yeah, it's after lunch on 13 Friday. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Exactly. I didn't 14 15 drink enough caffeine I guess. 16 MR. DUKE: Okay. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: No. 2, Mike. 17 18 MR. DUKE: No. 2, our second recommendation. "Encourage dialogue with telephone 19 20 service providers concerning the availability of 21 telephone relay services and text messaging for the 22 hearing and speech impaired during emergencies. Some

of this was touched on briefly this morning in earlier reports but it's something that overlaps."

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Do we have discussion? Yes, Don.

MR. SNOOP: My question --

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Stick your hand up.

MR. SNOOP: Okay. My question is we're talking about encouraging dialogue with telephone service providers. Being kind of naive even though I'm working for a local telephone company on the video side of the business I really don't know a whole lot about how this telephone relay service actually operates. Is this something that is going to require a mandate by regulatory agency for them to get done? Do you anticipate or is it something you think you'll get voluntary cooperation because it's not a lot of cost?

MR. DUKE: We would hope -- I think speaking for the committee we would hope it would be voluntary. It was felt strongly by some of the hearing and speech impaired, the members of the committee, the hearing and speech impaired members of

1	my committee, that this be done in order to get some
2	assurance that the relay service would be up and
3	running as quickly as humanly possible if it went down
4	in an emergency situation such as 9/11.
5	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Does that answer your
6	question, Don?
7	MR. SNOOP: Kind of, yes. Yes, I think
8	so.
9	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Debra.
10	MS. BERLYN: Your language here says
11	encourage dialogue. Do you need or do we need to get
12	anymore specific than that in terms of who at the FCC
13	needs to initiate that? Is it okay to keep it this
14	general?
15	MR. SNOOP: Help me out, committee
16	members. What do you think?
17	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: What you're saying to
18	the FCC is you decide what department needs to do this
19	dialogue?
20	MR. SNOOP: Yes, let the FCC decide where
21	it needs to go. That's kind of the way it's worded
22	from the committee. Now, I'm open and I think the

committee would be open to making it more specific if you think it's necessary.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Is there comments on this? Yes. Diane, hi.

MS. BURSTEIN: Hi. How are you?

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Nice to see you.

MS. BURSTEIN: member of As а the subcommittee I think that it was intentionally left in this fashion because I don't believe we had enough information to really have more recommendations about how to proceed on this if I recall the conversation.

MR. SNOOP: She's absolutely right.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Eugene.

MR. SEAGRIFF: Mike, if I recall, at the time of 9/11 phone service in general was not available in the New York area because of a lot of reasons. It was brought back in increments and primarily permitted only for first responders and government officials for some period of time. I guess that's why you're just saying let's have some dialogue about what to do rather than saying we got to have it?

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1	MR. SNOOP: Right.
2	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. Do we
3	have any other discussion? Claude?
4	MR. STOUT: Encourage is a possible word.
5	The phone service provider I think is a little
6	outdated. Maybe we should offer this to the
7	community. I suggest that we should encourage
8	dialogue between the business community and the
9	consumer and so forth in general. That way we could
10	keep our options more open.
11	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Would you say
12	telephone service providers and businesses or is that
13	redundant?
14	MR. STOUT: Encourage dialogue between
15	business community and the consumers with disabilities
16	or deaf, hard of hearing consumers and so on and so
17	forth.
18	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Susan.
19	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I think that business
20	is too broad. It goes beyond the scope of the FCC.
21	If you say telecommunication service providers and
22	businesses. You could do that and encourage that

1	dialogue. I think if you just say businesses it looks
2	too broad.
3	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: So telecommunications
4	would broaden it. Right?
5	MR. STOUT: Yes, it would.
6	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: So then if we put
7	encouraged dialogue with telecommunication service
8	providers. That would expand it beyond just
9	telephone.
10	MR. STOUT: Again, when you talk about
11	business, you're talking about people who sell the
12	pagers. Those are not considered as
13	telecommunications. By doing business you are
14	including everyone.
15	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Oh, and pagers. Then
16	would you say is there some way we can word this to
17	include Claude's concerns which I see what he's
18	saying. That would be more inclusive. Andrea.
19	MS. WILLIAMS: What if we just used the
20	word communications?
21	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Communications. That
22	would work. Would that work, Claude?

1	MS. WILLIAMS: Communication service
2	providers or communications industry? That takes in
3	broadcast.
4	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: So we could say,
5	"With the telecommunications industry." Susan.
6	MS. GRANT: Shirley, I would just say the
7	communications industry. We have now the potential
8	for things like Voice over Internet Protocol which may
9	not even be deigned as telecommunications.
10	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay.
11	MS. GRANT: So make it broad.
12	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. Susan,
13	did you have something to add to that?
14	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Yes. I was wondering
15	if that also covers information service providers if
16	you are also looking at Internet types of things. I'm
17	not sure what the definition is.
18	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Well, I mean, what we
19	are really talking about here are the industries that
20	are oversight under which the of which the FCC has
21	oversight. Right? So do we want to put it that way?
22	That's really the issue, isn't it? The FCC can only

deal with businesses over which they have regulation authority.

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Right, but there might be coordination with other businesses that are not regulated by the FCC. For example, if a certain format like your service provider provides an open caption on emergencies, then it might mean that the text messaging is a lower priority or it may mean it's a very high priority.

If you are interacting with a service like AOL instant messenger from text, how does that play in? Even though it's not regulated, we're talking about dialogue. So would the communications industry meet that requirement? Mike and then Joe.

MR. DELCASINO: Shirley, how about to perhaps solve this problem take the qualifier off and just say, "Encourage dialogue with service providers."

Leave it completely open and then however the Commission can work or is able to work with various service providers, regulated or not regulated, would be covered in that language.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Joe, do you

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2	MR. GORDON: I was just going to say
3	something similar to what Michael said, if you say
4	service providers for telephone relay services. So
5	you say service providers that provide telephone relay
6	services which would include all that we have
7	mentioned.
8	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Well, you've already
9	said, "Service providers concerning the availability
0	of," so it would be a little bit redundant to say
1	MR. GORDON: The availability of telephone
2	relay.
3	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: That's what it says.
4	That's what it says. I think that is a good
5	suggestion. So what we will have now is to say,
6	"Encourage dialogue with service providers." The rest
7	of the paragraph would stand. All right?
8	MR. GORDON: Right.
9	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: As amended do I hear
0	a motion to accept? David, do you have a question?
1	MR. POEHLMAN: I have no objection to the
2	language but does it unless we think it should also

have a comment on that?

1	include equipment manufacturers. If the language
2	already does, then that's fine. Should we if it
3	doesn't?
4	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Do we want to ask
5	the question is do we want to put equipment
6	manufacturers. Okay.
7	MR. DUKE: In our discussions we really
8	didn't get into the specifics of manufacturing here.
9	I don't know why we didn't. We just didn't. It never
10	came up, I don't think. Some of the committee members
11	can correct me if I'm wrong but I don't think it ever
12	came up during the discussion.
13	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Well, it seems to me
14	service providers is kind of all encompassing but I
15	don't know if David feels strongly about adding
16	something.
17	MR. POEHLMAN: If it does, then that's
18	fine.
19	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I would think at least
20	for the table it would be very helpful to have the
21	equipment manufacturers there as well because the
22	service providers may say this is a great thing but it

may not be technically feasible on the user end, the equipment end. For a dialogue I think it can't hurt.

I would suggest service providers and equipment manufacturers. All right. Do we want to amend it that way? Byron.

MR. ST. CLAIR: As an ex-manufacturer I would say no because I think all of the excitement would be over by the time the equipment manufacturer gets into it. Adding that, therefore, dilutes the paragraph.

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I would say that this would impact the design of equipment because the equipment needs to be able to carry the signal or carry the information. I'm not saying that in a situation equipment manufacturers have to go and bolt things on but I think in their long-term design thoughts it could give them guidance.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I think what we're looking at here is this is guidance before there's an emergency. Hopefully we are going to put things in place so that when there is an emergency, if there — hopefully there is never one, but then everything

would be in place and that would include manufacturers.

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I think a good example is the TTY compatibility of digital wireless equipment. The network had to provide the method to get the information across, but then at the handset end they actually had to have a jack in the equipment and be able to attach to a TTY. I think in that case they can provide helpful input.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Well, we've had the recommendation that we amend that to include service providers and manufacturers. Unless there is further discussion, do I hear a proposal to accept the -- do I hear a motion to accept the recommendation as amended?

What it would be is, "Encourage dialogue with service providers and manufacturers concerning the availability of..." etc. "Service providers and equipment manufacturers." Okay. I stand corrected. "And equipment manufacturers." Are we all right? Okay. Do I hear a motion to accept -- a move to accept it? Okay.

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MR. SNOOP: Move.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. All in favor of the motion say aye.

ALL: Aye.

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CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. And opposed?

All right. We're moving right along here to No. 3.

MR. DUKE: Okay. Here comes your alphabet 3, "Encourage soup for the afternoon. No. cooperation of the Federal Communications Commission, Department of Homeland Security, and relevant private industry to work to ensure that Integrated Public Alert Warning System, or IPAWS, the OASIS Common Alerting Protocol, and/or future developments of allhazards warning systems integrate into their digital platforms appropriate means of disseminating timely all emergency information to Americans with disabilities as well as non-English speakers."

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: That's a long sentence. Andrea.

MS. WILLIAMS: Mike, I was wondering -- excuse my ignorance but can you explain what IPAWS is?

I'm not familiar with it.

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1	MR. DUKE: Help, Diane. Some of this
2	language came from Diane's office and some others. If
3	somebody here can answer that part better than I can,
4	please do.
5	MS. BURSTEIN: It wasn't me.
6	MR. DUKE: It wasn't you. Okay. Go for
7	it, Larry.
8	MR. GOLDBERG: There was a panel session
9	here at the FCC back I believe last summer on
10	emergency systems, people with disabilities. People
11	came together from I believe IPAWS comes from NOAA,
12	the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
13	There's ways of alerting people about whether hazards
14	and so forth and part of the whole emergency alert
15	system redesign that people are looking at.
16	Same thing with the Common Alerting
17	Protocol. That came from the Partnership for Public
18	Warning which has been part of the deliberations here
19	at the FCC on making sure that during emergencies the
20	network is reliable and that media security is

MR. DUKE: And we did utilize information

reliable.

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1	from that partnership in developing especially this
2	statement so, you're right, that's where it came from.
3	MR. GOLDBERG: And I should also mention
4	that the Department of Commerce has just announced a
5	series of grants from the Technology Opportunities
6	Program which includes public safety activities.
7	I'm happy to say one was awarded to us at
8	WGBH called Access Alerts to take on this issue of
9	particular and we'll be working with the American
10	Foundation for the Blind, the National Organization on
11	Disability, and a number of RERCs, Rehabit Engineering
12	Research Centers, and the Partnership for Public
13	Warning on exactly this issue. We hope to work also
14	with FEMA and DHS and the FCC on this. There should
15	still be a recommendation here for sure. It's not a
16	done deal. We are just beginning our work.
17	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Is there further
18	discussion on this recommendation?
19	MR. DUKE: Thanks, Larry, for that.
20	That's good.
21	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: No discussion? All
22	right. Do I hear a motion to accept the

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MR. POEHLMAN: Move.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: David, are you moving to accept it? All right. Second?

MR. DUKE: Second.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Seconded. All in favor say aye, or stick your hand up, whatever is appropriate.

ALL: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you. Opposed?

All right. The motion carries. Thank you. No. 4.

MR. DUKE: No. 4, Larry just touched on a little bit with his statement about the Department of Commerce. It reads similar to No. 3 but it's much shorter thank goodness. "Recommend that the relevant federal agencies appropriate funds to ensure that all Americans have timely access to emergency information including those with disabilities as well as non-English speakers."

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Comments? Questions? Larry.

MR. GOLDBERG: I see Dave has his hand up

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as well. Just to mention that the President did announce an executive order to make sure that all federal agencies are paying attention to this issue. Someone here might have the better language on that. That would relate to federal employees but I think people are extending it even further. It doesn't touch on the funding issue, however, which I think is key to this question. David might have more on that.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: David.

MR. POEHLMAN: I might have a language concern on style here. "Recommend that all relevant federal agencies including those with disabilities as well as those who speak other languages," and then finish it with what was before it. That way you get everything that is supposed to be included first and then tell us what it is. If you do it the other way, they might stop reading before they get to the disabilities and people who speak other languages part. That's just my personal opinion.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Well, all Americans is inclusive.

MR. POEHLMAN: Yeah, but it specifically

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states including and I just thought it would help if 1 we put it that way. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: You would put it, "Recommend to the relevant federal agencies appropriate funds to ensure that those with disabilities --MR. POEHLMAN: No, no, no. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: "That all Americans. 8 MR. POEHLMAN: "That all Americans 9 10 have --CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: "...as well as --11 12 MR. POEHLMAN: "...as well as..." Right. 13 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: those with disabilities and non-English speakers have timely 14 15 access to emergency information." 16 MR. POEHLMAN: There you go. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. All right. So 17 18 what we're saying is, "Recommend that the relevant federal agencies appropriate funds to ensure that all 19 20 Americans including those with disabilities and non-21 English speakers have timely access to emergency

information."

1	MR. POEHLMAN: Not a change in the
2	regulation. Just a change in the order.
3	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Right. Did I get it
4	right, David?
5	MR. POEHLMAN: Yeah, that's right, if
6	everybody accepts it.
7	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. So the
8	recommendation has been amended. Do I have any
9	discussion on that?
10	MR. DUKE: Did you write that down? You
11	just said it very well. Okay. Thank you.
12	MR. MARSHALL: We have a transcript, thank
13	God.
14	MR. DUKE: Yes.
15	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. Do we
16	hear Susan suggests we accept it as amended. All
17	in favor? Is that seconded? Oh, John has a question.
18	MR. STENSGAR: Just a quick comment. The
19	funds may be there but how is the accountability of
20	those funds going to be there? I mean, come forward?
21	You know, talking about our area, there's universal
22	service dollars available to provide connectivity to

the rural areas but there's no accountability on any of those steps of how we have pockets of communities that don't even have simple dial tone.

We can work with the FCC and other federal agencies to get the funds but, you know, I guess my concern is the accountability of where those funds are going to be going and how they are going to be utilized. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: John, are you suggesting that we amend it to put something in there about accountability?

MR. STENSGAR: That would work. I think it would take, I guess, a little more time for myself to kind of digest it to really figure out how that would be held accountable but I think we need to look at the rural areas to where there is lack of service. Not only TELCO but even basic television service.

I know of areas in like remote Wyoming where some of those folks they only get one channel. That's just talking with our -- service providers are actually who access technical information to upkeep the system in which I do in Keller, Washington where I

1 maintain a TV translator station. Not all of those folks receive TV. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I believe we have some discussion. I saw a couple of hands. Joy. MS. RAGSDALE: Just a question. Are we recommending that the FCC make sure that other federal 6 agencies have funds which is not within their purview? 8 MR. DUKE: No. 9 MS. RAGSDALE: What are we recommending? 10

MR. DUKE: We are recommending that -maybe we did overstep here. I don't think we did but
we are recommending that relevant federal agencies,
and we didn't go into specific names because we might
leave one out and names change and so forth, but we
are recommending that -- I don't know where that needs
to go actually.

I would think the FCC through this interagency council that we'll talk about here in No. 5 would be in a spot to recommend that. We are recommending that the funds be available. The accountability issue I think personally is kind of beyond the scope of what the Homeland Security Work

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Group was instructed to do.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I kind of think that perhaps what John has brought up is a subject that needs to be addressed in future meetings of the CAC because it's a complete issue that probably is beyond the scope of time we have today. Certainly your thoughts on that are very provocative and I think that would be well served to talk about the underserved. Pardon the pun. I didn't intend that as a pun. Sometimes I do but not that one. Susan.

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I have a couple suggestions. I think Joy's point is accurate that we are asking -- we are going beyond the scope but we could encourage the FCC or suggest the FCC encourage other relevant federal agencies to provide appropriate funds and then add as another part of the list as an example also individuals in rural areas.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. It might be that we want to put 5 before 4 because 5 is recommending that the FCC participate in this interagency coordination.

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: That's a good idea.

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1	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: And then by putting 4
2	before No. 5 it makes sense to say that follow-up that
3	the FCC recommend or some such language.
4	MR. DUKE: That's why she's the chair,
5	folks.
6	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Just one brilliant
7	insight here per day.
8	MS. RAGSDALE: agency and not just
9	the
10	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Right. Recommend
11	that the relevant agencies.
12	MS. RAGSDALE: I think that the
13	interagency
14	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Through the
15	interagency coordinating council. Okay. So why don't
16	
	we look at No. 5 and then come back and do No. 4
17	we look at No. 5 and then come back and do No. 4 because I think then that way
17 18	
	because I think then that way
18	because I think then that way  MR. DUKE: We can certainly reverse the
18	because I think then that way  MR. DUKE: We can certainly reverse the order on these if you wish. That's not a problem for

Interagency Coordinating Council." Then we can work
on it so let's go to -- if that's all right.

MR. DUKE: Let's then assume that we are going to treat what is listed on your sheet as No. 5 as No. 4.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. We're changing the numbering.

MR. DUKE: That saves a little bit of time on the vote. So we're going to shift the numbers. What says 4 is going to become 5 and what I'm now reading will become No. 4.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Correct.

"Encourage the MR. DUKE: continued participation by the FCC in the Interagency Coordinating Council on Emergency Preparedness and Individuals with Disabilities. The Commission representative to this council is further encouraged to report regularly to the CGB and to the Consumer Advisory Committee as to the ongoing efforts of this council to ensure emergency preparedness for all citizens with disabilities."

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. All right.

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1	There you have No. 4. Do we have any discussion on
2	that? No? Okay. Then do I hear a motion to accept
3	it?
4	MR. GORDON: Move.
5	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Motion is on the
6	floor. All in favor? A second? Someone second?
7	MS. WEST: Second.
8	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. Thank
9	you, Linda. All in favor of the motion.
10	ALL: Aye.
11	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Opposed?
12	Okay. Thank you. That's approved. Let's go back to
12	
	No. 5.
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13	No. 5.  MR. DUKE: Okay. The new No. 5 then would be something as was just said, "Recommend that the FCC
13 14 15	No. 5.  MR. DUKE: Okay. The new No. 5 then would be something as was just said, "Recommend that the FCC
13 14 15 16	No. 5.  MR. DUKE: Okay. The new No. 5 then would be something as was just said, "Recommend that the FCC through this Interagency Council encourage relevant
13 14 15 16	No. 5.  MR. DUKE: Okay. The new No. 5 then would be something as was just said, "Recommend that the FCC through this Interagency Council encourage relevant federal agencies," etc., etc. Is that correct?
13 14 15 16 17	No. 5.  MR. DUKE: Okay. The new No. 5 then would be something as was just said, "Recommend that the FCC through this Interagency Council encourage relevant federal agencies," etc., etc. Is that correct?  CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Yes. "Encourage
13 14 15 16 17 18	No. 5.  MR. DUKE: Okay. The new No. 5 then would be something as was just said, "Recommend that the FCC through this Interagency Council encourage relevant federal agencies," etc., etc. Is that correct?  CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Yes. "Encourage relevant federal agencies to appropriate funds."

1	disabilities and non-English speakers have timely
2	access to emergency information."
3	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Wait a minute.
4	Susan, do you have a comment?
5	MS. GRANT: We had discussed adding in
6	this list including people in rural areas as well.
7	MR. DUKE: Okay. Right.
8	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: "including with
9	disabilities, non-English speakers, and those in rural
10	areas." Then it would have, "timely access to
11	emergency information."
12	MR. DUKE: Yes.
13	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Susan.
14	MS. GRANT: I have a quick question in
15	terms of do we really want to limit the FCC to working
16	within that council or do we want to let them approach
17	anyone they want to approach?
18	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Well, maybe we should
19	say, "The FCC encourage relevant federal agencies,"
20	and leave the council out? It makes it broader.
21	MR. DUKE: The question was raised awhile
22	ago can we do that?

1 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I don't know. David, 2 use the microphone. We can't hear you. MR. DUKE: Raise your hand. MR. POEHLMAN: What we could do to make it 5 work is just put the word encourage before -- put the word FCC before encourage so, "Encourage the FCC to..." I'm sorry. "The FCC should encourage other 8 agencies to provide funding..." 9 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Susan. 10 MS. GRANT: I think they can go beyond 11 just that council because I know in certain areas like 12 hearing aid compatibility they encourage the FDA to 13 take action. In rural situations there may be other agencies that may not be participating in that 14 15 council. 16 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. We need 17 to --18 MR. DUKE: One thing we could do if we wanted to keep the council in there and right now, 19 20 quite frankly, I think most of the committee felt -most of the work group felt that this council is a 21

pretty significant issue. If we wanted to both keep

1 the council there, we could say, "Through this council and other means," or whatever. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. All right. Let's go back here and see if we can take a stab at 5 this and I'm probably going to butcher it. "Recommend that the FCC through the Interagency Coordinating Council..." Just shorten it there. "...and other 8 encourage relevant federal agencies to means 9 appropriate funds to ensure that all Americans disabilities, non-English 10 including those with speakers, and those in rural areas..." I'm going 11 12 slowly so Scott can type. His little fingers are just 13 working away here. "...have timely access 14 emergency information." 15 MR. DUKE: Perfect. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Does that do it? 16 MR. DUKE: It suits the chair of the work 17 18 group. 19 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: "Those with disabilities..." Oh, be quiet, Susan. School teacher 20 21 over here wants to -- the English major is trying to 22 make us actually have proper English. Goodness.

We've got it. All right. 1 MR. SNOOP: I have a question which might clarify something if the answer is what I think it is. Interagency Coordinating Council on Emergency The 5 Preparedness, is this part of the Homeland Security Department under Tom Ridge? If it is, then you've got one-stop shopping. 8 If the FCC is already part of that group, 9 then I believe you've got one-stop shopping as far as getting the message across because they have 10 11 access to the budgetary information to get out to all 12 agencies whatever is required if I'm not mistaken. 13 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Are you saying that other relevant federal agencies do not need to be? 14 15 MR. SNOOP: No, I'm not saying that. My question was is the Interagency Coordinating Council 16 on Emergency Preparedness part of the Homeland 17 18 Security Department? 19 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Oh, yes. 20 If it is, then it makes No. 5 MR. SNOOP: 21 a theta compli. It will become successful as

modify the working on it.

1	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I'm not sure what
2	your what are you saying to me? Is it unnecessary?
3	MR. SNOOP: Well, it's not necessary and
4	redundant. It kind of goes along with what we're
5	saying on No. 4.
6	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay.
7	MR. SNOOP: But it's not quite redundant.
8	I think it should stay in but my question was is this
9	part of the Homeland Security Division. If it is,
10	then we're in good shape.
11	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: But you're not
12	recommending that we remove No. 5?
13	MR. SNOOP: No. Definitely not.
14	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Larry.
15	MR. GOLDBERG: The answer is yes. It is
16	part of the DHS and the presidential order established
17	it.
18	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: You brought it up.
19	Isn't technology wonderful?
20	David, do you have a comment? No? Okay.
21	Do we have any further discussion? All right. We
22	have amended that motion and I think I've read it as

amended. I'm getting my emotions in the way. All right. Do I hear a motion that we accept the recommendation as amended? All right. It's been moved. A second? All right. All in favor say aye or stick up your hand.

ALL: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Opposed? All right. It carries. Thank you.

MR. SNOOP: Thank you. That concludes our report.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: We made it through there. Thank you, Mike, and your committee. Excellent job. All right. We're going to take a break and we will come back in 15 minutes.

(Whereupon, at 2:23 p.m. off the record until 2:43 p.m.)

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: On a personal note I would like to thank many of you who were aware that my husband nine weeks ago today had a quadruple bypass. He's doing great. I'm not longer driving him. It was really kind of funny because -- well, it wasn't funny actually. I didn't mean it that way. He went in the

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hospital thinking he might have -- don't tell Bill I said it was funny. Scott is threatening me with the transcript of what I just said.

He went into the hospital thinking he might have to have a stent or two and ended up with a quadruple bypass. For about the first five and a half weeks after he was home I was the chauffeur. Now, that's not unusual. I mean, women drive men all the time, but most of the men don't sit in the back seat.

What happens when you've had your chest cut open, they don't really want you to be hit in the face with an -- in the chest with an air bag so he's been sitting in the back seat and he's got chauffeur Rooker up there and he's encouraging me to get a hat and gloves. We've had some funny looks at some funny places. People are probably thinking, "Boy, that couple's really mad at each other."

I told him he could not make any back seat comments. He could not be a back seat driver. Anyway, I do want to thank you. He's doing extremely well. He's back exercising and doing all the things he loves to do so life's a lot better right now.

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Okay. Back to business. We are going to get a report from Larry Goldberg on the recommendations of the Broadband/DTV Working Group. Larry, the floor is yours. Stick your hand up so she knows where you are. There you go.

MR. GOLDBERG: Thank you, Shirley. The Broadband Working Group got broader at the last advisory committee meeting when I believe Dane stood in front of the group and said there are some DTV issues that really need to be dealt with. Since I wasn't there -- this is the rule. If you don't show up to a meeting, you get an assignment.

The Broadband Working Group became the Broadband/DTV Working Group. But virtually everyone on the group, and even more, wanted to dig into some of the issues on digital television which are really so complex and concern consumers so much.

So in addition to the other members of the working group, Joe Gordon joined us. I didn't list them in the recommendations but they are in your package. We had some good discussion about what it is exactly we felt we should be doing in this group and

what are the consumer concerns.

As we begin trading documents around listing what each of the members of the group felt consumers should or would be concerned about, a lot of it came out to be information, a need for clarity. People just were confused about the issue. Dane talked about it this morning. Go into a store and try to figure out what to buy and it's very confusing.

A lot of our issues began circulating around, what kind of information could the Commission get out there that would really help people. We began circulating the documents and then in, I think, early fall we got the announcement that the outreach campaign begun by the FCC "DTV-Get It!" at DTV.gov was launched.

Just before that we had a very nice briefing session with the head of the DTV task force here at the FCC, Rick Chessen. Rick invited us to contribute to this outreach effort. Then there was a launch and I, for one, and some others felt like, "I thought we were supposed to contribute to that?"

So in my own flaming hot-headed way I sent

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off an e-mail and that's what Dane was referring to this morning. In the words of Michael Powell's father, we had a "frank and candid exchange" and it was good. We actually laughed quite a bit about it. It was a good discussion.

The main point was this is a work in progress. They were disparate to get something out there because it was a strong initiative that the Commission had to deal with these concerns of consumers. His door was open. He wanted us to say what it was we felt were important issues and let him know right away.

We quickly began drafting this document here which was basically ways that we hope that this outreach campaign, which is a fairly high profile with really good initiatives, might be enhanced, made better by some of the things that we would like to contribute to.

These recommendations, I'm sorry I didn't number them, are pretty straightforward. I don't know that it will cause that much controversy but we can run through them. Before I do that, I should ask

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anyone else on the working group who wants to throw in anything else about our discussions before we get into the recommendations? You know who you are.

MR. GORDON: Can I say something?

MR. GOLDBERG: Joe.

MR. GORDON: It might be helpful for you to just share with the committee something that always comes up when I hear conversations about digital television. What is a TV set and what is not a TV set?

MR. GOLDBERG: Just one of so many confusing issues. Issues of hardware, financially related and otherwise. If you read the DTV.gov website, you should look at it, the frequently asked questions like that, a TV set which is governed by the captioning rules. An analog TV means a piece of hardware that has both a display and a tuner in it to find as a receiver.

In the digital television world your tuner and your displayer are quite often separate but the FCC made a determination that is still covered by the captioning rules has to have a built-in closed caption

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decoder. Now, the analog rules say it only applies to TV sets that are 13 inches on the diagonal.

Well, if you've got a separate tuner and display, the size is irrelevant so the FCC actually talked about that and has dealt with that issue. In fact, also in digital television quite often you are using a wide screen aspect ratio. 13 inches on the diagonal isn't relevant anymore so they are measuring it differently.

That information is also on the DTV website or in the Disability Rights Office information. These are all complicated issues. As Joe brings up, people still don't know whether they should go out and buy a set yet. If you're a deaf person you rely on captioning.

Can I really buy a set? One of the real problems is if you go into one of the retail stores none of the signal coming into that store have captions on them so you can't even test out the closed caption decoder if you wanted to because --

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Why is that, Larry?

MR. GOLDBERG: They are only using canned

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DVDs as a way of displaying information. There's no over-the-air signals because the stores can't rely on the over-the-air signal. God forbid that they show a set in Best Buy and an ad for Circuit City comes on.

They use only canned material in the stores. You want to see how the captions look? You can't because the canned material is not captioned. That's one of the recommendations we put in here.

Similar issues to that, if you really want to see what an over-the-air signal looks like, you want to see a baseball game or something you are really used to watching instead of these ads, you can't do it. You have to wait until you get it home. These are part of the issues that people are concerned about, some of which already is on the DTV.gov website.

MR. SNOOP: The other issue that is constantly being brought up, the difference between DTV and HDTV, SDTV, EDTV, all the various A to Z kind of nomenclature floating out there and the lack of information you are going to get when you walk into that showroom. You've got people that have a lot less

1	experience than they should have trying to convince a
2	consumer they know what they're doing.
3	MR. GOLDBERG: On the second page of these
4	recommendations there's a series of bullets which is
5	just additional information we think should be
6	highlighted and nomenclature confusion is a big one
7	there. We are coming up to the shopping season again
8	and every year they're getting cheaper.
9	Every year you probably are just ready to
10	go ahead and make that big purchase, that big plasma
11	screen, but you really want to know what it is you're
12	getting. So, yeah, that's absolutely part of it as
13	well.
14	So should we go through the
15	recommendations?
16	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Sure.
17	MR. GOLDBERG: Okay.
18	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: These are the
19	recommendations. You don't have the number but why
20	don't we number them as you go along.
21	MR. GOLDBERG: Okay. Good.
22	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: And we'll take each

one as you come to it and we'll vote on it. I think that makes sense. Don't you?

MR. GOLDBERG: Um-hum. Yes.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay.

MR. GOLDBERG: The first one is simply us

MR. GOLDBERG: The first one is simply us congratulating the FCC for starting their campaign so let's not even number that one.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: No. I think down in paragraph 3 is where you get to.

MR. GOLDBERG: Paragraph 3. No. 1, "The Commission should consider convening a high-profile panel on consumer concerns similar to the industry panels convened on October 4, 2004, to bring these issues to a wider public."

That relates to the launch of this "DTV-Get It!" campaign when the FCC right in this room brought in a series of industry representatives from different trade organizations but there were no consumer reps on this group. We thought, hey, it would be great to bring in a new panel to talk about consumer issues and DTV as equally high profile.

MS. BERLYN: Why the word "consider?" Why

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1	not urge them to convene it?
2	MR. GOLDBERG: Whatever words you like.
3	MS. BERLYN: I recommend convene it then.
4	MR. GOLDBERG: Okay. Strike "consider"
5	and say "convene." "The Commission should convene a
6	high-profile panel," etc.
7	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. You have the
8	first recommendation modified to say "should convene."
9	Do I have any comments or discussion on that? Do I
10	hear a motion to accept it? Second? All in favor?
11	ALL: Aye.
12	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Opposed? All right.
13	Moving right along.
14	MR. GOLDBERG: No. 2, and this is in
15	keeping with the work that the Commission is already
16	trying to do as was described this morning.
17	"The Commission should strive to make all
18	of the DTV outreach materials and information,
19	distributed electronically or physically, accessible
20	to people with disabilities. This includes assuring
21	that the website itself is fully accessible according
22	to Section 508 Web accessibility guidelines,

captioning videos on the site and those made available to press and stores, and the tip sheets distributed to stores for distribution to consumers."

These various outreach mechanisms are described in the DTV outreach campaign and we just want to make sure that everyone can access them. There's a video on the very homepage of this site which was Chairman Powell being interviewed on Tech TV. That video itself isn't captioned and I've talked to Dane how they can go ahead and get that captioned. That's just an example. They are going to distribute a lot of materials around the country.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: In your conversations with Dane was your sense that we're going to be -- in our new life after being rechartered that we're going to be working closely on this and providing input, but then individuals as well, individual consumer groups such as you?

MR. GOLDBERG: I got the sense that they wanted input on this and they are getting it from many, many sectors. They wanted it from us as well as individually as well as Rick Chessen and his group at

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the task force. It was an ongoing effort. I think he talked about years, and it will be years.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Yes, it was. That was the conversation, too, that I had with him and I was kind of asleep at the switch when all of this was going on because my husband was -- we were undergoing an interesting experience. Okay. Do we have comments on this? Susan.

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Are you suggesting that the FCC provide material and alternate media for stores or that they make it available upon request or just leaving it open to how they want to do it?

MR. GOLDBERG: I think this reads that the store should also be provided one way or another with alternate materials which what we're really talking about is large print and Braille or electronic. If those aren't available, then the store should be able to point people to alternate versions but I would leave it up to the Commission to figure out how to get that out there.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Do we have any other discussion? Susan Grant.

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MS. GRANT: I don't know whether it's appropriate here or in one of the sections further down to suggest that they make sure that the public education materials are developed considering factors like low literacy and produced in multiple languages. Would you rather that doesn't go in this section because you're talking about other kinds of accessibility issues and that goes somewhere else, or would it be appropriate to try to put those concerns in here?

MR. GOLDBERG: I think it would be appropriate. Certainly the other languages part. I know the Commission does have quite a bit of information in Spanish, at least, and has made that a priority so I think it would be appropriate to have it here, too.

MS. GRANT: I know that Asian languages are another important consideration in many parts of the country, and other languages as well. I don't think we necessary have to specify what languages, but what I would just like to try to get across is that the material should be not only physically accessible

but that they should be understandable in terms of being developed for people with low literacy levels and being available in multiple languages.

MR. GOLDBERG: Plain speaking is always helpful for all of us so I'm not sure being accessible to the general lay public includes low literacy or if you want audio versions basically for people who just aren't real readers.

MS. GRANT: I think low literacy is really important here because this isn't something that is going to be optional for people. If they want to have a television set work, they are going to have to know what to do. Unfortunately there are a lot of people out there who function at a very low literacy rate. I really feel strongly that point needs to be specified.

MR. GOLDBERG: I see David has a comment on this one.

MR. POEHLMAN: Yeah, Larry. I think what Susan is trying to get at is the 7-Eleven cash register type thing where you don't really have to be able to read to understand what to do or what is meant by what is there. A lot of materials that are put out

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1	for the general public are also illustrated in this
2	fashion. I don't think that it's a bad idea to note
3	that these kinds of implementations be encouraged.
4	MR. GOLDBERG: I could imagine language
5	such as they are probably going to need help
6	figuring out how to do this at the end of that
7	first sentence, "Distributed electronically or
8	physically, accessible to people with disabilities,
9	speakers of other languages, and consumers with low
10	literacy skills."
11	MS. GRANT: That's pretty good.
12	MR. GOLDBERG: And then they are going to
13	come back to you and say, "How do we do that?"
14	MS. WEST: Larry, am I on? I don't know
15	if low literacy is the point. It's just that a lot of
16	times when a Government agency puts out outreach
17	materials, you could have a college degree in English
18	and still not understand what they are trying to tell
19	you so I think plain speaking.
20	And as far as the multiple languages, in
21	every community where you have foreign speaking people

you always have someone that is adept enough in

English to translate for them because I think maybe that is a little far reaching to expect them because I wouldn't even want to guess how many different languages are spoken in this country. But if we could word it somehow or you could word it somehow to where it's plain English, you know, understandable.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Are you making a suggestion that we change that, Linda, or that we should discuss? You're taking issue with the way it's been stated. Do we want to discuss that? Diane?

MS. BURSTEIN: I just had one suggestion. If you look at paragraph -- I guess it's the fourth recommendation that suggest that the Commission would seek input from this committee before it distributed information widely and whether there are people here who have experience with preparing materials that would get to that issue. Maybe that is a better way to have input into it rather than telling the FCC that they have to do it that way. I just raise that as a possibility.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Let me just ask a question. Does the accessibility Section 508, does

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1	that specifically refers to people with disabilities.
2	Maybe we are muddying the water in that paragraph by
3	putting in other requirements and rather making it
4	somewhere else because what you're referring to
5	specifically is in accordance with Section 508.
6	Right?
7	MR. GOLDBERG: That one mentions 508. You
8	could include others there or it could go further
9	down.
10	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All I'm saying is
11	would it be more appropriate to put that somewhere
12	else? I'm just asking the question.
13	MR. GOLDBERG: I think if it's worded the
14	way I said before and tag on, "And speakers of other
15	languages." Then it says, "Including 508." I think
16	it could fit in there.
17	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. All right.
18	MR. GOLDBERG: As much as I'm quite
19	willing to tell the FCC what to do, I think anyone who
20	does outreach knows they have to speak plain English.
21	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Right.
22	MR. GOLDBERG: I'm a little hesitant to

say speak plain English because that's like saying do 1 your engineering properly. Of course you try to. CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: So you want to make it accessible to people with disabilities and speakers of other languages? MR. GOLDBERG: I would say low literacy. That's different than saying speak English. Don't be 8 ofiscating. That's almost a given, though. I know we 9 are always frustrated by it. I think they are doing a better job these days and not using language that 10 11 doesn't help in the least. 12 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Stick your hand up. Why don't we just combine 13 MS. CLECKNER: paragraph 4 in with this one so that we've just got 14 15 one inclusive piece that talks about the outreach 16 information. It includes how we are going to reach all types of people with all levels of skills and 17 18 abilities and disabilities. 19 CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. So you're 20 talking about taking what would be paragraph 4, "When developing tips sheets for widespread..." Is that 21

what you're referring to?

1	MS. CLECKNER: Yes.
2	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: And making it a part
3	of No. 2 rather than having it on its own?
4	MR. BOWEN: That becomes very burdensome
5	because the fact that what you're looking at in No. 4
6	is you're looking at the requirement for the FCC to
7	run it by us so that we can actually get our input
8	back to them prior to them. In No. 2 we're saying
9	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: It's different.
10	MR. BOWEN: You see what I'm saying?
11	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: No. 4 really is
12	specific about the tip sheets which I would assume are
13	the physical
14	MR. BOWEN: I think that should stand or
15	its own, No.
16	MR. GOLDBERG: Yeah, these tip sheets are
17	going to be very, very important. Dane said he'll be
18	sending them out frequently, they are talking hundreds
19	of thousands of print pieces. I know there was this
20	other complaint brochure that the committee did have a
21	chance to have input into and continues to and that

was pretty handy. These tip sheets are going to be

pretty key. If it's going to be burdensome, clearly we're not going to wait for quarterly meetings. There will have to be another mechanism for the input.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Right. We can do a lot by e-mail. Okay. I think that kind of makes sense. Do you have a problem with that?

MS. CLECKNER: That's fine. No.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: What we would do then on paragraph 2 it would be as stated except that where it says, "Accessible to people with disabilities," we would put a comma in there. "Speakers of other languages and low literacy skills." Or, "...people with low literacy skills." Yeah, because you don't address it to low literacy skills, do you?

MR. GOLDBERG: No. That's fine the way it is, the way you read it.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. All right. So we have paragraph 2 as amended. Do we have any further discussion? Do I hear a motion that we accept it? So moved. Seconded? All right. All in favor say aye or raise your hand.

ALL: Aye.

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CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Opposed? All right. Working right along here. Paragraph 3. It's got a lot of capital letters in it.

MR. GOLDBERG: There's a little example in there, cut and paste from the FCC website so it comes in all caps. "In the section of the DTV website which pulls together all relevant Digital Television (DTV) Regulatory Information..." And it's quoted from the website as, "Read all the rules and regulations that You click on relate to the DTV transition." it takes you to that button and website, www.fcc.gov/dtv. "...a special effort should be made to include Public Notices and regulations relating to requirements for closed captioning in DTV."

Then I give this example of a document which isn't there and it is the key document for anyone to understand about closed captioning on DTV.

"Consumer and industry confusion regarding DTV closed captioning requirements is still rampant."

I'm pulling out a very particular issue of which there may be others and many others.

I did talk to Dane about that and the

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document that I'm referring to when it was also a public notice that Thomas Chandler put out that, again, called up attention of the captioning issues that are still being ignored. And it's still not there on the DTV.gov website.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Is it done on the website in language that's readable or is it done like a public notice that's long and --

MR. GOLDBERG: The public notice that is available once you search through the EDOCS, which you've already talked about here, it's readable. It's understandable.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay.

MR. GOLDBERG: And then that even points to the full regulation which is a little tougher. But the public notice is two pages, pretty straight forward. It's just not there in the list of DTV regs.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: What needs to be. So you're proposing here that all the documents that pertain to DTV be included not just -- some have obviously just been oversight.

MR. GOLDBERG: It must be.

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1	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I would think a key
2	document like that would be included. Okay.
3	MR. GOLDBERG: Susan, did you have a
4	question?
5	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Susan?
6	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I may be fading out
7	here but is it listed on the disability rights section
8	or is it linked?
9	MR. GOLDBERG: That public notice is on
10	the disability rights section.
11	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: Okay. So we should
12	probably have links between the two.
13	MR. GOLDBERG: We're trying to do a catch
14	all in that one section. Every single ruling about
15	DTV is all in one place and that's handy.
16	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: No. I'm saying if you
17	go to either site you should be able to go back and
18	forth?
19	MR. GOLDBERG: Yes. Yes.
20	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. We have
21	paragraph 3. Do we have any other comments on it?
22	Questions? Discussion? No? Do I hear a motion to

accept it? All right. It's been moved that we accept it. Second? All right. All in favor of accepting the motion?

ALL: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Opposed? All right.

It's done. Okay. No. 4.

MR. GOLDBERG: No. 4 are the tip sheets.

This is going to be probably the main way most people will learn. They will go to the store. They are

This is going to be probably the main way most people will learn. They will go to the store. They are confused. The store will hand out Information from Your Government, the FCC. It felt like a pretty important place that we would have input.

It says, "When developing tip sheets for wide spread consumer distribution, the Commission should seek input from the CAC and allow time for such input to be considered and incorporated prior to mass printing and distribution."

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Larry, did you get any sense for what kind of time frame we're talking about?

MR. GOLDBERG: No. I didn't get a sense when they are being shaped, when they might go out,

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1	when the first one is going so I don't really know
2	what the turnaround would be.
3	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: We probably should
4	know that. I don't know that has actually been
5	established. I had asked that. I had asked Dane that
6	and I don't think they had really set up a time frame.
7	MR. GOLDBERG: Well, I'm sure these go
8	through an intense review process when they are being
9	written. Let the CSC have a week or four days, three
10	days. It should be doable. If they disagree with
11	what we recommend, they can turn them down but at
12	least have input.
13	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Any questions
14	or concerns? Discussion? Do I see a motion to accept
15	it? So moved. Second? All right. All in favor of
16	accepting the motion aye or stick your hand up.
17	ALL: Aye.
18	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you. Any
19	opposed? All right. Moving along to No. 5.
20	MR. GOLDBERG: This was an exciting
21	activity. These were the folks who were at that panel
22	when they announced this outreach effort. They had

the retailers in the Best Buys and Circuit Cities.

Because we know this has been one of the problems that

consumers can't test out the equipment, I thought what

a great opportunity to try to get them on board.

It says, "As the Commission works with the Consumer Electronic Association, CEA, and the Consumer Electronics Retailers Coalition, CERC, it should seek solutions to the problem of lack of closed caption and video described DTV content in stores where consumers wish to examine these features of DTV equipment.

We haven't had much success trying to break through on that one directly to the stores themselves but if the FCC has got the ear of these stores and associations, it would be a great way to try to get solutions there.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: What are some of the technical issues that are involved in that, Larry? Is it the lack of signal? They don't want to put on commercials or what is it? Do you know?

MR. GOLDBERG: It would be easy enough to caption those DVDs that they are using. We don't necessarily need --

1	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: That's true. You
2	don't need to have live feed.
3	MR. GOLDBERG: Not necessarily as long as
4	that material they are using, which is pretty wide
5	spread includes these features, then they are okay
6	anyway.
7	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: You just need a demo.
8	You don't need it live. I got you.
9	MR. GOLDBERG: Or if they want to use off
10	their signal, they can do that, too.
11	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: David.
12	MR. POEHLMAN: That's what I was going to
13	say.
14	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. All right.
15	Interesting point. So that's not really matter of
16	money. It's just a matter of interest in getting it
17	done.
18	MR. GOLDBERG: Well, we will charge them
19	significant dollars.
20	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Larry's drumming up
21	business. I need to talk to you about this, Larry.
22	But, I mean, really that is not an issue of major

1	expenditure.
2	MR. GOLDBERG: No, it should be quite
3	doable.
4	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Do we have any
5	other comments? John.
6	MR. STENSGAR: Just a quick question. One
7	of the other hats I wear is I maintain a TV
8	transmitter station and some of the folks receiving
9	those signals only have DCTVs and I don't want to just
10	assume that DCTVs are included in this.
11	MR. GOLDBERG: You said DCTVs?
12	MR. STENSGAR: Yes. Run off batteries.
13	12 volts.
14	MR. GOLDBERG: DC DTVs?
15	MR. STENSGAR: No, no. I mean, that's the
16	question because it's not only in my area but I know
17	throughout Indian country there are some areas that
18	they have no electricity to their houses and they have
19	come along where they have solar systems there so they
20	are getting lights and DC power to the units to run
21	water pumps. Some have the smaller DCTVs, direct

current TVs, versus alternating current. Anyway, I

didn't want to assume. I wanted to ask the question if those are included as well.

MR. GOLDBERG: I'm not an expert on the question but if your television can operate properly and you are receiving a digital television signal and you can power it with batteries, it should do absolutely everything. There's no loss of features. I doubt there's any battery operated digital television sets yet. They could operate by solar power but I doubt there's any sets yet.

MR. STENSGAR: But, see, I mean, their power source is DC current so these smaller TVs and units, I don't know if they have any requirements specifically for them as well, I mean, in looking at the information provided and talking to other folks. I know it is for AC, you know, the regular TVs that everybody else in the country uses, the outlying areas that power off of solar systems and are running off of DC current TVs.

MR. GOLDBERG: Are you sure those aren't getting converted signal from their generators or solar systems to AC? Aren't they still using the same

1	sets that you buy in any store?
2	MR. STENSGAR: No, no, no. They are using
3	12 volt TVs. Strictly 12 volt. I mean, one that you
4	would put in your RV so you can watch TV. These are
5	what they're using as their primary television sets in
6	their households.
7	MR. GOLDBERG: I'm watching a
8	representative from Panasonic shake his head and say,
9	"It doesn't exist yet."
10	MR. SNOOP: One of the go ahead, Susan.
11	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Susan.
12	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I think the captioning
13	requirement the DCTVs are usually small, under 13
14	inches, and so that's another issue as well that they
15	would not generally be captioned. There's two issues.
16	One is the captioning of small sets which you had
17	addressed earlier. The other is the need to examine
18	things that would be powered differently as an issue.
19	MR. GOLDBERG: Well, you are particularly
20	addressing the concerns of people on the emergency
21	preparedness side of things because battery operated

TV sets during emergencies are generally less than 13

1	inches and, therefore, wouldn't be required to have a
2	caption decoder in it. That's for analog sets, not
3	just DTV. That's a separate concern.
4	The actual federal law which required the
5	captioned to be built into the sets explicitly says 13
6	inches on the diagonal so, unfortunately, it would
7	probably take a return to Congress to deal with this
8	smaller than 13-inch size restriction.
9	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Go ahead.
10	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: But didn't you say
11	earlier that this particular when it goes to digital
12	that the 13 inch may not fit?
13	MR. GOLDBERG: When you've got a separate
14	tuner and display.
15	MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: When you've got a
16	separate tuner and display. How is the power usage on
17	those?
18	MR. SNOOP: It all depends. It depends
19	whether it's plasma, LCD.
20	MR. GOLDBERG: I imagine you could
21	ostensibly have a battery operated digital television
22	set eventually. Not right away. Less than 13 inches

not right away either. Soon. Soon enough I'm sure but not in the near future.

I'm not sure how we answer the question except it's probably a whole separate issue that needs to be taken up along with the emergency preparedness side of things because people will be wanting to be able to rely on battery operated communication systems.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Do we have further comment or discussion? Yes. Go ahead.

MS. PALMER-MAZRUI: I don't know if this is too late in the process but would it be appropriate to suggest that the FCC -- I don't know if we can do it because it may be late, like I said, but examine the impact of the conversion to digital on areas that rely on or don't have electrical power or rely on DCTVs now? You know, people in rural areas. Is it too late to do that in the process?

MR. MARSHALL: I think the way we could get around it is to amend the Homeland Security report which was noticed and all that good stuff and then put something in there about it and you need to do that

today, I think, not having a separate recommendation for it elsewhere.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Byron, stick your hand up.

MR. ST. CLAIR: First off there's a clerk in the Report and Order for Translators that repeat digital stations that they do not have to shut off -- excuse me. In the Report and Order about Digital Translators, it also states that the analog translators do not have to automatically shut off at the end of the so-called digital conversion so we may have a peculiarity where we have transmitters picking if a digital station and transmitting it in analog.

Secondly, I think this business of the small sets and what the will do, digital small sets will take care of itself in time but this whole thing is four or five years away and I don't see it as a problem at this time. I think it will just all take care of itself.

MR. POEHLMAN: Yes, with digital that's true, but we're talking about captioning and small sets during emergency situations that aren't digital.

1	MR. STENSGAR: With the discussions that
2	we've just went through, I think I would like to amend
3	it to include DC powered televisions.
4	MR. GOLDBERG: Amend which where?
5	MR. STENSGAR: I just bring the question.
6	MR. GOLDBERG: No, I like the idea of
7	including this in the Homeland Security recommendation
8	because it's relevant to that. It raises the issue it
9	might require a petition of some sort that due to the
10	pressures of communications during emergencies to urge
11	the FCC to consider the impact on battery powered
12	communication devices such as televisions and decoders
13	and in rural areas and the impact of their existing
14	rulemakers on that.
15	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Are we looking at
16	making an amendment to the Homeland Security?
17	MR. GOLDBERG: It was Scott's idea, not
18	mine.
19	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: But it makes sense.
20	Mike.
21	MR. DUKE: Would it our first
2,2	recommendation from Homeland Security addressed the

1	issue of open captioning and audio announcements.
2	Would that not cover these sets that he's talking
3	about, the little five and seven-inch sets that run on
4	AA batteries and so forth?
5	MR. GOLDBERG: That's absolutely true. If
6	that one was adopted, you don't need a closed
7	captioning decoder.
8	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. So we're all
9	right on that. Okay. Well done, Mike. You have
10	really covered all the bases.
11	MR. STENSGAR: Just a quick question.
12	Would the technology in those little TV sets have the
13	capabilities to do that?
14	MR. GOLDBERG: Yes. It's just like
15	showing another picture.
16	MR. STENSGAR: Thank you.
17	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: All right. What does
18	that do to No. 5? It doesn't do anything to it, does
19	it? Okay. So we have recommendation No. 5. Is there
20	further discussion?
21	MR. GOLDBERG: We didn't change anything
22	on 5.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: "As the Commission works with the Consumer Electronic Association...it should seek solutions to the problem of lack of closed-captioned..." Okay. Do I have any further discussion? All right. Do I hear a motion to accept it? All right. And second. I've got it. All in favor stick up your hand or say aye.

ALL: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Opposed? All right. Thank you. Okay.

MR. GOLDBERG: No. 6 is a grab bag of other issues we wanted to make sure the FCC was aware of and would include as they continued doing outreach so there is one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight other issues, at least, and I'm sure there will be others, that we are just suggesting as an opportunity to give more feedback on other issues.

They include the hardware-related financial issues in the transition from analog to digital television. People are worried that they are going to have to buy a new TV set or will they be given a decoder or if they have cable. People are

confused about the financial issue.

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The nomenclature confusion brought up previously, what's DTV versus HDTV and SDTV and digital cable, and DVD. A nice alphabet soup one there.

Access services -- the continuity and reliability of closed captioning and video description. Consumers are concerned about what they are going to lose and what they will continue having.

Emergency warnings and emergency information. What will continue, what will be new in digital television. There are actually new opportunities and that information needs to get out.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Will digital television make it easier to provide this kind of information?

MR. GOLDBERG: There's lots of other enhancements that can be done in digital TV. There are so many more capabilities so, yes.

Interference issues and cable reception of off-air signals within the Grade B contour. It's either Byron or Don that threw that one in there. I

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forget who.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I'm not sure what grade B contour is and should I ask?

MR. SNOOP: Well, let me put it to you very simply. Grade B contour is the FCC's definition of if you look on a map it looks like a coffee cup circle where it actually draws from the transmittal and it has a 35-mile radius from the transmitter. If you are within that so-called grade B contour, you should be -- that's where they determine whether a signal is actually a must carry for a cable system or not. It should also be able to be generally received by the populous in that neighborhood.

MR. GOLDBERG: So I think it really comes down to an issue they are already trying to grabble with and that is terrestrial broadcasting and cable reception and what's the difference and what do I do about it and do I need a separate antenna or an AB switch. All these things have come up. Some of the information is already there but it's still a hot issue.

FCC ideas regarding accelerating the

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transition via equipment subsidies. That one might be dead now. Congress has brought up the notion of -- a radical example was the city of Berlin, Germany actually gave out a box to every single consumer so they can transfer over to digital television over night. It's a very different environment than this country but it's been brought up that they could accelerate the transition if somehow there was equipment subsidies.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Equipment subsidies to whom?

MR. GOLDBERG: All consumers.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Consumers.

MR. GOLDBERG: So that if you really wanted the channels to be given back to the feds by December 2006, one way to accelerate that is to give everyone a couple hundred dollars. You like that, uh? You can't spend it on beer. I think that's not in ascension right now but it's still being discussed. People heard about it and they got excited so the FCC needs to discuss it.

Then there are standards and variations

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consumers will experience as they receive DTV over the air via cable, via satellite, via the emerging VDSL which is Very-high speed Digital Subscriber Line. It's like Internet line. Fiber-to-the-home, FTTH. These are all other ways of delivering digital television by phone companies. Again, consumer confusion. People need to help -- FCC needs to help people to sort that out.

And a very important one that the consumer electronics people are very concerned about, compatibility with recording devices, the TIVOs, personal video recorders, DVD records, etc., and the display devices that go with it. A list of hot issues that people are confused about and that's us on the Committee so if you imagine if we're confused, the rest of the consumers are, too. That's a catch-all for recommendations of things that this outreach effort include.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: What is your sense of how long consumers will be able to receive regular analog? I know that the television stations where we have Call for Action many of them are running both

1	systems right now. Some of them are just in the
2	transition period of going into digital. Is the
3	requirement a hard requirement that it be 206, 2006?
4	MR. GOLDBERG: It's still being debated
5	both in Congress and the FCC so it certainly won't be
6	the end of 2006. No one can really imagine that
7	happening. But now there's discussion of 2007, 2009.
8	Basically they want to spend this money to help
9	offset the deficit. They want the signals back. The
10	Fairy Plan here at the FCC being discussed and deals
11	being made between broadcasters and cable casters to
12	accelerate this but I doubt very much it will be
13	within the 2006 year.
14	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: It seems to me that
15	the people in a hard place right now are going to be
16	the ones that need to replace their television set.
17	MR. GOLDBERG: Yes. What do you buy?
18	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: John, did you have a
19	comment.
20	MR. STENSGAR: Well, I guess the last
21	information I heard was well, originally I heard
22	'07 because I also maintain a TV translator station

that's in a high-unemployment, low-income area so the community has basically provided that service since '82 and I've helped maintain it since '85.

The latest information I received was 2010 that we needed to ensure that we did some type of conversion. I appreciate hearing they are looking at dollars for consumers because the areas that my translator serves will have to provide, or look at providing, converter boxes.

I mean, we're going to have to change our translator station itself but all the individual community consumers are going to have to change -- you know, they are not going to be able to go out and purchase new TVs so we are going to have to get some type of converter box for them to install in their houses. But the latest I heard was 2010 will be the deadline, even though in Spokane one station is transmitting totally digital and I understand that's KREM2 which is coming off the translator just fine.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Joe.

MR. GORDON: I have a question for Larry. Whether it's 2007 or 2010, not before 2007, my

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question is how will that affect the 1106 requirement for closed captioning?

MR. GOLDBERG: Those are still standing, both for analog and digital, so that doesn't change in the least. There's a TV show Matt Groenig, the guy you made the Simpsons, call "Futurama." The opening episode had -- it's set in the year 20000 and they announce that, "Coming soon, high definition TV." It could be a while.

There's a movement afoot to accelerate this through deals with the cable. So much of this country now is cabled. In some areas 75, 80, 90 percent. If the cable networks can make these deals with the broadcasters for carriage, it could move things even faster so there's negotiations going on. David.

MR. POEHLMAN: Thanks, Larry. Yeah, I see a lot of movement in that direction just in Comcast. Every month they say, "We just brought on another HDTV station." Foodarama, you know. Now you can watch the 24-hour food supermarket, people going in and out. Anyway, the thing that I want to bring up, though, is

1	I just bought a new TV set, or got a new TV set.
2	I won't tell you the long story of what
3	happened but it's just a regular old TV set but I've
4	got it plugged into my digital cable box. Now, it
5	occurs to me that if you've got a digital cable box no
6	matter when the completion of conversion takes place,
7	you can run that digital cable box on whatever old set
8	is connected to the box. Right?
9	MR. GOLDBERG: Diane, you're being so
10	quiet here.
11	MR. POEHLMAN: You don't have to buy a new
12	computer I mean, a new TV or anything.
13	MS. BURSTEIN: Since it's the end of a
14	long day, this is a much longer discussion than we
15	have time to have, I'm sure, about how this is all
16	going to fit together.
17	MR. GOLDBERG: I think what we're just
18	pointing to is that people need information. That's
19	all we're trying to recommend here and clearly we do.
20	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Amen. Even after
21	talking to Dane and the chairman about digital
22	television, I don't have a clue. It wasn't that they

1	didn't help try to educate me but it's very confusing.
2	I don't know what I would do if I wanted to go out
3	and buy a television right now.
4	MR. GOLDBERG: It's also not done yet. As
5	I said, there's negotiations going on left and right
6	and broadcasters now sending out four, six channels at
7	a time and it's a question of what they will be able
8	to receive.
9	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I think the basic
10	question for consumers if I buy a digital television,
11	there's more than one option but even if I do that,
12	will I be able to use it? I may or may not.
13	MR. GOLDBERG: Most of the time you can
14	use you.
15	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: You can?
16	MR. GOLDBERG: You might need someone to
17	come over and help hook it up but you get some
18	beautiful pictures these days.
19	So that's recommendation 6. Lots of ideas
20	that we're hoping the FCC addresses in their outreach
21	campaign.
22	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: So basically this is

suggesting things that we should look at. Is there some further discussion on this?

MR. GOLDBERG: I think only that there are probably dozens and dozens of others but let the next chartered group suggest those.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. Now, I don't know. I guess we should talk about the issues themselves first and then your last paragraph because I have to make a recommendation on that. All right. We've had a discussion on the bullet points here. Do you have any further questions or comments? Do I hear a motion that we accept them? All right. Second? Okay. All in favor?

ALL: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Opposed? Okay. Away we go. The last paragraph talking about closing the loop, it would not be possible to report within 90 days because the new CAC won't really be in effect until the middle of March. Is that your date, Scott?

MR. MARSHALL: Well, appointment is the middle of March and the first meeting the end of

April.

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1	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Right, but I guess
2	the new members by the middle of March will have been
3	appointed to the new CAC.
4	MR. GOLDBERG: Can I change my
5	recommendation?
6	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: 90 days would not be
7	practical.
8	MR. GOLDBERG: How about this. "Finally,
9	as a means of closing the loop for these
10	recommendations, we would appreciate that the newly
11	chartered CAC receive a formal response to these
12	recommendations at their first meeting."
13	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Good.
14	MR. MARSHALL: I like agendas to come
15	together quickly.
16	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: It's already jammed.
17	So we would appreciate that the newly chartered one
18	receive a formal response to these recommendations at
19	their first meeting. Okay. All right. I don't think
20	we have to vote on that. That makes sense. Okay.
21	Good job. Excellent. Okay. We've completed
22	the formal part of our agenda.

1	Before I go to public comment, I would
2	like to first off take the time to thank all of you
3	because this has really been an extraordinarily
4	educational and exciting experience for me. I love
5	seeing the energy and creativity that's going on in
6	this group and I really feel good about it. I would
7	just like to open the floor for your comments or
8	thoughts or anything else. Joy.
9	MS. RAGSDALE: Just a question. Scott had
10	created our distribution list. How long will those
11	stay active so we can still communicate?
12	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Oh, good question,
13	Scott. The e-mail distribution list.
14	MR. MARSHALL: I can still leave them up
15	until the next committee is around. Does that work
16	for you?
17	MS. RAGSDALE: Yeah, that's fine. Sure.
18	MR. MARSHALL: Okay.
19	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: That's a good
20	question. All right. Any other comments? Andrea.
21	MS. WILLIAMS: This is really a question
22	sort of following up on the last issue that we had in

1	terms of closing the loop. Could we make that a
2	recommendation for all the recommendations that we
3	made here today?
4	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Oh, sure.
5	MS. WILLIAMS: Sometimes things get
6	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay.
7	MS. WILLIAMS: Especially for the it's
8	very I know for our committee it was very helpful
9	to have the last committee's notes and minutes
10	available
11	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Sure.
12	MS. WILLIAMS: so we weren't
13	reinventing the wheel.
14	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: So that by the next
15	meeting of the CAC, the newly chartered CAC, that we
16	have available the status of recommendations that have
17	been made by today. We had an update from Dane.
18	MS. WILLIAMS: On some of the
19	recommendations.
20	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Yeah, but weren't
21	those issues we discussed today?
22	MS. WILLIAMS: No, they didn't answer

them.

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CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. So I guess what we need to do is then identify the issues that are outstanding that were not discussed this morning that weren't put some kind of a closure on and then have an update on all outstanding issues. That would work, right?

MS. WILLIAMS: Right.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: At the next FCC.

MS. WILLIAMS: In a meeting that NASUCA had with DANE, I believe, last month he would not be able to give an action status if it's been incorporated in a proceeding so it would help if certain recommendations be made if he can tell us what proceeding they were adopted in. If it's still open, then we at least know it's still being considered.

CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: I don't think he could tell us if they were adopted in a proceeding. I think he could tell us if there was a proceeding going on.

MS. WILLIAMS: He can tell if it's incorporated into a proceeding as part of the record.

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1	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Can they do that?
2	MR. MARSHALL: We'll have to work our a
3	mechanism but I think we can do it.
4	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. I think that's
5	a great suggestion. David, did you have something
6	else to add?
7	MR. POEHLMAN: No, we took care of it.
8	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Okay. All right.
9	Any other questions or comments? Okay. Then I would
10	like to open the floor to the public for public
11	comment. Do we have anyone here who would like to
12	address the Committee and the FCC through the public
13	forum?
14	MS. ROBINSON-SHADDOX: Is this working?
15	Hi. Good afternoon everyone. I'm Roanne Robinson-
16	Shaddox. I'm here today as representative of the
17	Board of the Native Networking Policy Center. I just
18	wanted to
19	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Would you repeat that
20	name again?
21	MS. ROBINSON-SHADDOX: Yes. Roanne
22	Robinson- Shaddox.

1	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Just for our records,
2	Roanne Robinson?
3	MS. ROBINSON-SHADDOX: Shaddox, S-H-A-D-D-
4	O-X, hyphenated.
5	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you.
6	MS. ROBINSON-SHADDOX: I'm here today
7	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: And you're with?
8	MS. ROBINSON-SHADDOX: The Native
9	Networking Policy Center.
10	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: The Native Networking
11	Policy Center. Thank you. I'm sorry but we just need
12	to get it right.
13	MS. ROBINSON-SHADDOX: I appreciate it. I
14	know I'm speaking a little fast. I'm trying to be
15	cognizant of your time frame.
16	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: That's okay.
17	MS. ROBINSON-SHADDOX: But I just wanted
18	to thank the Advisory Committee for allowing the
19	public to participate in today's session. It's been
20	very informative. I would like to particularly
21	appreciate and recognize our Native representatives on
22	the board, John Stensgar and Linda West, who I had the

pleasure of meeting for the first time today.

As you heard today, Native access is a challenge. We have a lot of issues. We have a lot of commonalities with the disability community and others. We appreciate so many of the members of the Committee recognizing that our access issues are valid.

There's a lot of challenges, a lot of complexities to these issues but we appreciate the Committee's past year of work working to integrate those issues into your dialogue and into the recommendations that are going to the Commission.

I heard a lot today about outreach and just wanted to encourage as the Commission performs outreach to the communities and as the Committee hopefully continues its work in the next year or so to remember minority press outlets and getting word out whether it's about DTV or other important issues that have been addressed by this committee.

I just wanted to say hello and introduce the Native Networking Policy coalition to the members here and appreciate the committee opening this up to

1	the public. Thank you.
2	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you very much.
3	We appreciate you being here and your nice comments.
4	Do we have anyone else from the public that would
5	like to take over the microphone? All right. We do.
6	MR. TREAS: My name is Larry Treas. I'm
7	with the Michael Group and I want to thank
8	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Would you spell your
9	last name for us, Larry, please?
10	MR. TREAS: T-R-E-A-S.
11	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: T-R-E-A-S. Thank
12	you.
13	MR. TREAS: And I want to thank you all
14	for the opportunity to allow me to be a part of some
15	of your working groups as a nonvoting member and to
16	get to know each one of you better.
17	CHAIRPERSON ROOKER: Thank you. All
18	right. Do we have anyone else? No? Okay. Do you
19	have any comments, questions, concerns? All we've got
20	to worry about is that we don't eat too much on
21	Thanksgiving. It's next week. Can you believe that?
22	Well, look. I would just like to thank

all of you for being here. It's been a really delight. Hope you have a wonderful holiday and I hope to see you next year. Thank you.

(Whereupon, at  $3:40~\mathrm{p.m.}$  the meeting was adjourned.)

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